THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Capture of Toul!

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT!

Garrison Surprisingly Small!

SITUATION AT STRASBURG!

Preparations for Assault!

MINISTER FAVRE'S REPORT

Of His Peace Mission!

THE BLOCKADE AT METZ!

The Carnage Before Paris!

HARMLESS DEFENSIVE MEASURES!

Rising of Garibaldians!

GREAT SCARCITY OF ARMS!

Political Affairs in Germany!

THE ARREST OF LIBERALS!

An Imposing Protest!

THE TAKING OF ROME!

A Correspondent's Account!

PRUSSIA AND SPAIN INTRIGUING!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

ENERGY AND DETERMINATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A special cable despatch from Paris, who left on Friday night, brings the following advices via Havre: The news from headquarters was more favorable. Energy and determination are manifested in the defense, at the increasing victorious engagements fought throughout the day. France responds to the call.

All strangers are arrested at Orleans and Tours.

General Trochu continues to stern penalties against cowardice, pillage, desertion and other disorderly conduct.

The Bank of Kiel has been re-opened, now that the French fleet has been withdrawn from the Baltic.

The French Bank of France, located at Havre, has stopped payment.

A BRITISH COURIER ROBBED AS A SPY.

Captain Johnson, a British Government courier, while passing along Saxburg St., Bavaria, on Monday, was stopped by a Prussian individual to be a spy. The declaration raised intense excitement, and Johnson was set upon and robbed of his despatches, money and watch, and knocked down, thereby preventing his giving information to the Prussians. He was roughly maltreated, but was released by the intervention of a squad of the National Guard. The prisoner was taken to Berlin, and searched by foreigners to avoid being denounced.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ALBERT OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Prince Albert has completed the investment of Toul, and has established himself there. He has under his command twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and batteries of artillery, numbering twenty-three field guns. Requisitions have been made on the inhabitants.

THE GERMAN PLAN FOR ATTACKING PARIS.

LONDON, September 27.—The German engineers have selected the weakest portion of the forts of Paris, composed of five, upon which to concentrate their attack. The works upon this portion are the outposts comparatively weak and vulnerable, and after reducing these would be a heavy and incessant fire upon the city, which they believe that the bombardment of the walls of the city will be an easy matter.

DEMAND OF PRUSSIA MISUNDERSTOOD.

The French still believed on Sunday that it was Fort Domaine Valerien that had been demanded by Prussia, and that the surrender of peace, not withstanding the Prussians say that it was the city of Verdun. This accounts for the last rumors that the Prussian fleet has orders to be created throughout France.

BAZAINE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

It is now said that Bazaine has still offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatever.

The Prussians have been unable to reduce the impassable coast redoubtons in the war moves and in so we about peace overtures.

BISMARCK'S REPUDIATION.

Bismarck's repudiation of the demand for Fort Domaine Valerien is regarded as tantamount to the re-affirmation of a statement signed by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

A dispatch from Brussels says: Travelers who have escaped from Paris to this city state that the reports of scarcity and misrule reigning within the city are false. It is by means true that drunken soldiers are firing their guns in the streets in a perilous manner are without foundation, as the military police are fully able to suppress all lawlessness promptly. The Emperor who inaugurated the boiling macaroni establishments, has been executed for their cowardice in face of the enemy.

MARSEILLES ARMING—DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS—GENERAL ORDER.

LONDON, September 27.—A dispatch from Marseilles, received in a round about way, states that the city is borrowing money and arming with all possible energy and speed.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain strict discipline. The despatchings of stragglers are now at an end, made only except Paris.

M. THIERS' PEACE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, 5 P. M., September 27.—The following is given as the pacific programme of M. Thiers: 1st. Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Prussia; 2nd. Metz to India to be guaranteed to Belgium and Egypt to be guaranteed to Austria; 3rd. Duchy of Lorraine and Luxemburg to Vienna to be guaranteed Prussia; that is, England, Turkey, Austria and Belgium to be the immediate guarantors of peace.

[N. Y. Tribune, Cable.]

THE CAPTURE OF TOUL—AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT—RIDICULOUS WEAKNESS OF THE GARRISON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Tribune correspondent telegraphs to-day, via Arlon, from Spach of yesterday's date, reports that Toul was captured on Sunday last, by a force which had blockaded the Paris railroad, so essential for transport, in fact the only line, for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazilles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulf, of the date of 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine cathedral, built as early as 282, has only a window arch broken and the outside battered. There are a few wounded but no sick in Toul. Only two battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry remain as a garrison. The prisoners of the Guard Mobile of the place were released on parole not to serve again during the war.

HOW PARIS IS CLOSED UP.

Paris was closed in on the 19th, as follows: 4th Corps opposite St. Denis, 13th supporting them, while on the east and south sides are the Guard and 5th, 6th and 14th Corps; 120 degrees of the western arc of the wall is protected by the doublings of the Seine, and is only held by cavalry.

PARIS BEFORE PEACE.

The condition made by King William, preliminary to all peace discussions, is the entry of Paris. On Sept. 8th a staff officer left headquarters, who left there after Favre's visit.

THE CONFERANCE WITH BAZAINE—HE IS OBSTINATE AND SLIGHTLY INSUBORDINATE.

I travelled and conversed from Corney to Frouard, on the 25th, with Favre's brother, who had arrived three days previously from Paris, by way of the Royal headquarters, with Royal permission to enter Metz. He was charged by Paris Government officials to enter to treat for Metz, provided Bazaine would recognize the Paris authorities and their policy. On his way to Metz, passing Metz on the road, and in a few minutes was opposite Fort Pisa. The fire had ceased and the heavy guns were silent. He found Bazaine obstinate, with his wounded arm, and his staff marched in front, sword in hand to the barricades. He was in a very excited state of fancy followed. The first officer who advanced was Signor Valuziani, who was expelled from Rome eleven years ago, and is now all too happy to see his native country again. Just as he reached the top of the barricade he fell dead, shot through the head, the forehead. The troops have occupied the gates, the Papal artillery surrendered and the fire has ceased. Marshal Bazaine (not Del'Prat) and Prince artillery, a regiment of Zouaves and squadron of cavalry. Pizzi in Monte Cavallo was also occupied by Papal artillery. The garrison was asked to pass in front of every quarter, shouting like mad for the King and army. The General commanding one of the brigades was greeted with cheers by the people, who kissed his hand and even the legs of his horse, and cried, "Long live our liberator." The cry of liberty for the first time in the Capitol, bells pealed, military bands played the Royal March, and thousands of voices cried, "Long live the King and army!" Men and women are seen embracing the soldiers, holding them right by the waists, crying out, "Don't keep us any longer under the Papal brute, the Pope, the priests and his brigands." The long and fine street of the Corso looked like a fairy scene, with its thousands of colored lamps and windows covered with flags.

The following proclamation is posted in every quarter of the city:

Romans: The goodness of our right and the valor of our arms have in a few hours brought to the Capitol you for whom I am. Now your destinies and those of the nation lie in your hands. Strong by your energies, by the aid of God, by the unanimity of solving that great problem, which so terribly has been a burden to modern society. Thanks to the Romans also, in the same time the tricolor of the Italian flag will wave on the Capitol, and the Crown Prince, that from the troops not engaged in the siege of Paris. The Government of all the nation will soon be established in Rome. In the evening, the royal family arrived. In the evening, the people in crowds filled the streets, the public buildings, and on the military police, not to hoist a white flag and fired on the troops. The other was immediately occupied by the troops, and the firing ceased. The General commanding the troops, Count Kanzler, Governor of Rome, and the Papal Minister of War, Count Zappi, have resigned. The Papal troops will be disbanded, and the Italian troops will occupy the city. The Pope has not left the Vatican, and has declared that he will not leave. The Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, has also resigned. The Papal troops will be disbanded, and the Italian troops will occupy the city. The Pope has not left the Vatican, and has declared that he will not leave. The Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, has also resigned.

DEMAND OF PRUSSIA MISUNDERSTOOD.

The French still believed on Sunday that it was Fort Domaine Valerien that had been demanded by Prussia, and that the surrender of peace, not withstanding the Prussians say that it was the city of Verdun. This accounts for the last rumors that the Prussian fleet has orders to be created throughout France.

BAZAINE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

It is now said that Bazaine has still offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatever.

The Prussians have been unable to reduce the impassable coast redoubtons in the war moves and in so we about peace overtures.

BISMARCK'S REPUDIATION.

Bismarck's repudiation of the demand for Fort Domaine Valerien is regarded as tantamount to the re-affirmation of a statement signed by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

A dispatch from Brussels says: Travelers who have escaped from Paris to this city state that the reports of scarcity and misrule reigning within the city are false. It is by means true that drunken soldiers are firing their guns in the streets in a perilous manner are without foundation, as the military police are fully able to suppress all lawlessness promptly. The Emperor who inaugurated the boiling macaroni establishments, has been executed for their cowardice in face of the enemy.

MARSEILLES ARMING—DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS—GENERAL ORDER.

LONDON, September 27.—A dispatch from Marseilles, received in a round about way, states that the city is borrowing money and arming with all possible energy and speed.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain strict discipline. The despatchings of stragglers are now at an end, made only except Paris.

M. THIERS' PEACE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, 5 P. M., September 27.—The following is given as the pacific programme of M. Thiers: 1st. Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Prussia; 2nd. Metz to India to be guaranteed to Belgium and Egypt to be guaranteed to Austria; 3rd. Duchy of Lorraine and Luxemburg to Vienna to be guaranteed Prussia; that is, England, Turkey, Austria and Belgium to be the immediate guarantors of peace.

[N. Y. Tribune, Cable.]

THE CAPTURE OF TOUL—AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT—RIDICULOUS WEAKNESS OF THE GARRISON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Tribune correspondent telegraphs to-day, via Arlon, from Spach of yesterday's date, reports that Toul was captured on Sunday last, by a force which had blockaded the Paris railroad, so essential for transport, in fact the only line, for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazilles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulf, of the date of 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine cathedral, built as early as 282, has only a window arch broken and the outside battered. There are a few wounded but no sick in Toul. Only two battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry remain as a garrison. The prisoners of the Guard Mobile of the place were released on parole not to serve again during the war.

HOW PARIS IS CLOSED UP.

Paris was closed in on the 19th, as follows: 4th Corps opposite St. Denis, 13th supporting them, while on the east and south sides are the Guard and 5th, 6th and 14th Corps; 120 degrees of the western arc of the wall is protected by the doublings of the Seine, and is only held by cavalry.

PARIS BEFORE PEACE.

The condition made by King William, preliminary to all peace discussions, is the entry of Paris. On Sept. 8th a staff officer left headquarters, who left there after Favre's visit.

THE CONFERANCE WITH BAZAINE—HE IS OBSTINATE AND SLIGHTLY INSUBORDINATE.

I travelled and conversed from Corney to Frouard, on the 25th, with Favre's brother, who had arrived three days previously from Paris, by way of the Royal headquarters, with Royal permission to enter Metz. He was charged by Paris Government officials to enter to treat for Metz, provided Bazaine would recognize the Paris authorities and their policy. On his way to Metz, passing Metz on the road, and in a few minutes was opposite Fort Pisa. The fire had ceased and the heavy guns were silent. He found Bazaine obstinate, with his wounded arm, and his staff marched in front, sword in hand to the barricades. He was in a very excited state of fancy followed. The first officer who advanced was Signor Valuziani, who was expelled from Rome eleven years ago, and is now all too happy to see his native country again. Just as he reached the top of the barricade he fell dead, shot through the head, the forehead. The troops have occupied the gates, the Papal artillery surrendered and the fire has ceased. Marshal Bazaine (not Del'Prat) and Prince artillery, a regiment of Zouaves and squadron of cavalry. Pizzi in Monte Cavallo was also occupied by Papal artillery. The garrison was asked to pass in front of every quarter, shouting like mad for the King and army. The General commanding one of the brigades was greeted with cheers by the people, who kissed his hand and even the legs of his horse, and cried, "Long live our liberator." The cry of liberty for the first time in the Capitol, bells pealed, military bands played the Royal March, and thousands of voices cried, "Long live the King and army!" Men and women are seen embracing the soldiers, holding them right by the waists, crying out, "Don't keep us any longer under the Papal brute, the Pope, the priests and his brigands." The long and fine street of the Corso looked like a fairy scene, with its thousands of colored lamps and windows covered with flags.

The following proclamation is posted in every quarter of the city:

Romans: The goodness of our right and the valor of our arms have in a few hours brought to the Capitol you for whom I am. Now your destinies and those of the nation lie in your hands. Strong by your energies, by the aid of God, by the unanimity of solving that great problem, which so terribly has been a burden to modern society. Thanks to the Romans also, in the same time the tricolor of the Italian flag will wave on the Capitol, and the Crown Prince, that from the troops not engaged in the siege of Paris. The Government of all the nation will soon be established in Rome. In the evening, the royal family arrived. In the evening, the people in crowds filled the streets, the public buildings, and on the military police, not to hoist a white flag and fired on the troops. The other was immediately occupied by the troops, and the firing ceased. The General commanding the troops, Count Kanzler, Governor of Rome, and the Papal Minister of War, Count Zappi, have resigned. The Papal troops will be disbanded, and the Italian troops will occupy the city. The Pope has not left the Vatican, and has declared that he will not leave. The Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, has also resigned.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN ASK MEDIATION.

LONDON, September 27.—A deputation of workingmen waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day and urged him to mediate between Germany and France. Queen Victoria, yielding to public sentiment, has written a letter of condolence to the Empress of the French.

REPLY TO THE WORKINGMEN'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the Workingmen's deputation, said it was clear that the recognition of France must follow immediately on a regular vote sustaining the charge of the Queen Victoria.

STRASBURG ABOUT TO YIELD.

General Ulrich announces that Strasburg can hold out but a short time.

WHO OCCUPIES MEUDON PARIS.

The guns of Mt. Valerein have dislodged the Prussians from Meudon. Chenel. It is estimated there are 30,000 German troops around Paris.

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

The siege of Metz has become a close blockade, interrupted occasionally by an exchange of native bastillions.

ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Evidences of a plot for another coup d'etat, projected by Napoleon with the assistance of Rouher and Cassagnac, have been discovered in Lyons. It is thought the papers containing the details of the conspiracy were burned in Paris by Pietrie before his flight from the city.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

THE REACTION IN ENGLAND—BRITAIN MUST ARM FOR SAFETY.

LONDON, September 27.—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia, over the pretensions of the latter at the arming of the English for their own safety. Lord Carnavon, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under a new system of warfare, and how defenceless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for England is living on the sufferances of other nations.

PARIS WILL NOT BE BOMBARDED.

Our correspondent writing from Hamburg 25th says: The Crown Princess of Prussia is residing at the castle with her children. She stated to an officer who visited her the previous day that she had a letter from the Crown Prince, who wrote that he does not expect much fighting at Paris. No effort will be made to take the city by bombardment or assault.

STRASBURG AT THE MERCY OF BESIEGERS.

The same correspondent writes: Strasburg can be taken at any moment, but the Germans must sacrifice three or four thousand men. The assault will probably take place in a few days.

BISMARCK'S PLAN—THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Our correspondent writing from Madrid the 23d says: At the Prussian Embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck that when Paris is taken to declare Napoleon only legitimate power that can be conducted to sign with him a peace; that he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial, and constitute the Empress Regent, that he will appoint a Council of Regency, composed of Eugenie, Rouher and some generals who are affected to the dynasty. If Napoleon refuses to consent, they will send the Prussian troops, re-establish the old Prefects, inaugurate a reign of military terror and transport the Bourbons to Cayenne.

PRUSSIAN INTRIGUE WITH SPAIN.

The same correspondent states negotiations are being actively pursued between Prim and the Prussian Ambassador. The latter has offered that if Spain will accept King John of Saxony, or a Hohenzollern for the Spanish Throne, to pay Spain several millions reals, give her part of Algeria and the fortress of Gibraltar, and help her annex Portugal so as to constitute a strong ally for Prussia.

FROM FRANCE.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

TOURS, September 27.—The Ministers of the Provisional Government remaining in Paris have issued another proclamation, protesting against cession of territory.

OFFICIAL ABOUT RECENT FIGHTING.

The following French account of the late victories has been communicated to the Government here:

On Sunday a division of French troops attacked the Prussians who were posted on the heights and plateaus of Villejuf, and blew up the factories of Meudon, Sagnet, Villejuf and Haute Bruyeres. The Prussian loss was considerable, as the French assaulted with the bayonet.

Admiral Seisset, with a force of two hundred fusiliers and four hundred marines, with eight companies of lancers, made a brilliant reconnaissance and drove the Prussians from the village of Draney.

General Belanger attacked the Germans, who were in heavy force on Piepreffite, dislodged and drove them back splendidly after a short engagement.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FAVRE.

Favre has made an official report to the Government of its intention to the Prussian headquarters, and explained what terms were offered and why they were rejected.

EVACUATION OF ORLEANS.

The following dispatch has just been received from the Prefect of the Department of the Loire, dated Orleans, September 27, by the Minister of War:

The General-in-command here, seeing that they could not resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans, and are retreating in good order.

UPRISING OF GARIBALDIANS.

MARSEILLES, September 27.—Garibaldians, to the number of five hundred, have risen in favor of Republic, and have marched, amidst the greatest enthusiasm of the citizens of Marseilles, to the seat of the government at Tours.

TEN MILLION LOAN—GRAND REVIEW.

The Mayor of Marseilles announces a loan of ten millions. Gofinillo, a Greek merchant, gives the municipality two millions to purchase arms.

A grand review of the Garde National occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers, of which eighteen thousand were well armed.

JULES FAVRE'S REPORT OF HIS PEACE MISSION.

TOURS, September 27.—Jules Favre to-day made a special report to the Government here of the mission of Thiers to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He says a great many different solutions of the difficulty had been proposed to him, all of which he rejected. He refused to make a direct move therefor. On the 19th of September he demanded of Count Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether they would enter upon negotiations for peace. Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked on what terms the Government could offer. The Foreign Minister, who was acting as an intermediary, advised Favre to send Bismarck a letter, which he did. Bismarck replied in person. Accordingly Favre saw Bismarck, expressed to him his love of France and liberty and his determination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a menacing truce. Bismarck replied if he thought peace were possible, he would be immediately, but that the Royal Government was too precarious and likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more apt to forget Sedan than Germany was to forget Waterloo and Sadowa. She would soon attack Germany. Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit, but Bismarck asserted the security of his country demanded the retention of the part of the territory the Germans now occupy, and mentioned in this connection the Departments of the Upper Ithine, Lower Rhine and Moselle, with Metz, Chateau Solmes and Soissons. To the objection of Favre that the people of France would not agree to that, and that he would not act without their sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before. That a new war was certain, he wished to make it with all the advantage possible. Favre then intimated that Europe might be the assumption certain that France would never accept them. She might perish as a nation, but she would not be dishonored. The country alone could decide upon the question of territorial concession, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be. Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

The second interview occurred at Ferriers on the 19th. On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice. Favre asked for fifteen days. Next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more especially Fort Mont Valerien, on the western border. Favre replied it would be more glorious for Majesty the King of Italy, and the Commanding General of the Papal troops, respectively represented, to have surrendered. The Constituent Assembly at Tours. Bismarck made the condition that the garrison of Strasburg should surrender as prisoners of war. Upon Favre indignantly refusing, Bismarck consulted the King, who insisted upon the surrender of Strasburg. Favre replied in succinct terms that he considered all further efforts useless, and returned. Expressing the conviction that France would fight to the last.

Favre concludes, from the manner in which his efforts for peace had been met by the Germans, they are determined upon conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether unsatisfactory, as they have proved that notwithstanding Prussia declared the war only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, which must needs submit to her dictation. The provisional government will take the steps necessary to resist the enemy to the last.

GOVERNMENT REMOVAL—MEASURES FOR DEFENCE.

TOURS, September 27.—The removal of the governmental delegation from Tours to a point further south is imminent. At a meeting of the Council to-day the most energetic measures were resolved upon for national defence. Requisitions are to be made at once for all firearms in the hands of the people and for all horses, except those of farmers and tradesmen, for the use of the cavalry. Send troops. All men under twenty-five are to be called into active service. There is a great scarcity of arms.

FROM GERMANY.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

CARLSRUHE, September 27.—The latest advices from Strasburg, communicated by parties who have escaped, announce that the besieged have at last abandoned all hope of relief. The Prussian fire is terribly destructive. They report that Gen. Ulrich declares he cannot hold out much longer against the overpowering armament which the Prussians are using against him, and that he has resolved to dispatch a messenger to Paris to represent the deplorable state of affairs within the city, and to ascertain the judgment of the Government.

BERLIN, September 27.—The *Press*, in repelling the charge that the bombardment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that General Ulrich, the French commander, has persistently refused to allow non-combatants to leave.

A breach broad enough to warrant an assault, has been made at Strasburg.

BONAPARTE NOT TO BE RESTORED.

The *North German Gazette*, the official journal, says: "Whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them."

NO GOVERNMENT AT PARIS.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The foreign office has advised German representatives abroad, as well as the diplomatic corps in Berlin, that no government exists at Paris. The government *de facto* is still located at Tours, hence Paris is left to pure military treatment.

The arrest of Herr Jacoby, the noted Eberfeld, has given profound offence throughout north Germany.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ARREST OF JACOBY, THE LIBERAL—THE CONSOLIDATION OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 27.—The excitement increases over the arrest of Jacoby, and an imposing protest has been sent to Bismarck, denouncing the maltreatment of military law, now that the danger of invasion has ceased. The Northern papers demand that Falkenstein be held responsible for excess of duty. Herr big, President of the Konigsburg meeting, has been imprisoned.

The preliminaries of the consolidation has been submitted to the South German Cabinets and are acceptable to Wurtemburg. Bavaria objects to the proposed military arrangements in Wurtemburg, and a Minister has gone to Munich to induce Bavaria to accept the terms.

FAVRE'S REPORT CORRECTED.

BERLIN, September 27.—A dispatch from the King's headquarters, at Ferrieres, near Paris, says: Favre in his report of the interview with Bismarck errs in omitting to state that the question of an armistice was considered preliminary to any discussion of territorial concessions. Bismarck actually declined to state the claims of Prussia until the basis for an armistice was declared.

A CANARD.

The story of the attempted suicide of Napoleon proves a canard.

KOSSUTH DECLINES.

Kossuth has declined to serve as a Deputy in the Hungarian Parliament.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 27.—A naval court martial is now investigating the loss of the Captain.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 28—The *Discussion* newspaper to-day has an able article, showing that the late law for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies is entirely nullified in the West Indies.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The steamers Prussia, from Quebec, Siberia, from New York, and City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 27.—Consols 2¾. Five-Twenties: '62, 7¾; '65, 9¾; '67, 8¾; 10-40's, 85. Stocks quiet; Eries 17¾; Illinois 113; A. & G. W. 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9; middling Orleans 9¼. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 20,000 quarters, mostly American; red winter 8s 4d@8s 5d; winter 8s 7d. Flour 23s 6d. Corn 29s@30s 9d. Oats 2s 9d@2s 10d. Peas 38s 6d@39s. Pork 125s 6d. Beef 116s. Lard 73s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 50s; short rib middles 62s. Tallow 45s 6d.

LONDON, September 27.—Tallow 43s 9d. Linseed oil 31s@31s 3d.

ANTWERP, September 27.—Petroleum declining at 52.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—Bonds firm at 4½.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1870.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The status of the Alabama claims correspondence has received a little vitality, for so old a question, by the outgiving of a member of the Administration that a new and vigorous policy in that particular is to be inaugurated by Minister Morton. Inquiry in proper quarters shows that Motley has at intervals continued the correspondence during the summer, and has given it a tone more in accordance with the views contained in Senator Sumner's speech in the Senate on the subject than the line in which it was couched last year. Whether that has had anything to do with his removal, is yet to be developed. The claimants who suffered from depredations by the Alabama and Shenandoah have been pressing the government lately to push the correspondence to some conclusion. But it is not probable that anything will be done before succeeding the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson protocol. Indeed the proposition made last spring to conduct the negotiations in the future in Washington, has not been positively decided on. Minister Morton's communications have been made, and instructions will probably follow it some time next month.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

An officer at the War Department yesterday received an interesting letter from Cairo, Egypt, from an American officer now in the service of the Khedive. He writes very encouragingly of the future prospects of that country. The Khedive is expending vast sums of money in reclaiming the desert lands, by introducing the waters of the Nile by means of canals. He is also building railroads, and making other vast internal improvements.

Writers say that American officers are treated with the greatest consideration, and that by their energy the army has been brought to a complete organization in artillery, infantry and cavalry, and the best of discipline prevails. He says that it is the country only that is wanting to make it the garden spot of the world. The writer further states that the only drawback in the country is the enormous taxes created. Americans have repeatedly urged upon the Khedive the necessity of a reform in this particular. They have argued that the only thing now wanting are the proper influences of women, their introduction at court and in society, their thorough education, and the abolition of harems. The Khedive and officers of his government object, and assure that when the barriers that now surround the women of the country are broken down, the next thing that will ensue will be they will want the right to vote and hold offices, and that the institutions will be at once established as they prevail in England and America.

PERSONAL—FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

Secretary Robeson returned this morning. All the members of the Cabinet, except Cox, are now here. Belknap and Robeson leave on Thursday to attend the Farragut obsequies in New York. The President and Cabinet will also be present. The War Department has tendered the authorities having charge of the ceremonies the company of troops from Willett's Point and Governor's Island, and Governor's Island Band, if desired, to participate in the military parade.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The United States steamer Kansas, intended for the Tehauntepec and Nicaragua Shio Canal Expedition, was put in commission today.

The case of J. H. Lothrop vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, was argued in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day.

Judge Peachal, in a communication published to-day, contends that the laws creating the Sub-Treasury and Interior Department are explicitly repealed by the act remodeling the Patent Office.

The Attorney General is prostrated by fever.

The Republican Executive Committee is sending out daily 40,000 political documents.

Fair at Helena, Montana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HELENA, September 27.—The Territorial Fair opened yesterday with a procession from the city to the fair grounds, military salute and address by Governor Potts. There was a large attendance. There are two hundred entries. Over eighteen hundred tickets were sold to-day up to 2 P. M. Coaches arrive from all directions loaded down, and more are arriving in private conveyances. The city is full of visitors. The weather is splendid. There have been no sufficient and original displays for the last few nights.

The Colorado Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DENVER, September 27.—The Territorial Fair opened this morning with the most encouraging prospects for a fine exhibition. The weather is very fine. Governor Evans made a silver bullion weighing 1,161 pounds, the largest silver bullion or brick ever taken out in the United States. It was run from 40 tons of ore from Brown & Co., in a mine averaging five and forty-five and a half dollars currency per ton. The silver and gold bullion will make the display in this respect unprecedentedly fine.

Sailing of the Steamer Hermann.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 27.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Hermann, which had been detained at quarantine, got her anchor up and proceeded down through the Narrows. A pilot who arrived in town at 6 P. M. reported that at two o'clock when he came in by the Hook there was nothing in sight to the eastward, so that it is probable that the steamer will get out to sea safely, and once there her superior speed will insure her safety from capture.

President Grant at Boston.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, September 27.—The President was waited upon to-day by the Governor, Mayor and many citizens. He subsequently gave a levee at the residence of Judge Richardson, in Cambridge, attended by the College authorities, many State officials and citizens. Ulysses Jr., took leave of his parents to enter upon his two years at Harvard. The President leaves for Hartford this evening.

National Council O. U. A. M.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—The annual session of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met in this city to-day. Jos. N. Cutoly, of Philadelphia, presided. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character. After adjournment this evening the Council enjoyed a banquet prepared by the State Council of New Jersey.

—At Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, there was a very brilliant display of aurora borealis observed. At ten o'clock broad bands of red light streamed up from the northwest, west like the light from a distant fire, many persons at first supposing it came from a burning building. Seven tongues of white shot up from points more to the northward, reaching to the zenith and finally spreading into a broad sheet that lit up the whole northern heavens.

—Frank J. Keeling, arrested in Pennsylvania on Friday last, on the supposition that he was an accomplice in the Nathan murder, at New York, was brought up yesterday afternoon. He denied having any complicity or knowing anything about the murder. No witnesses appeared against him. His two brothers and sister were in Court prepared to swear he was at home on the night of the murder. He was discharged from custody.

—Norman F. Newton, a prominent cattle broker of Brighton, Mass., has failed to meet his checks at Albany on the Brighton National Bank for $27,000, and is said to be a large borrower, including $4,000 from L. S. Smith, of Albany. His total responsibilities are stated at $40,000. It is believed Newton lost heavily by the Albany drovers and is now reported to be insane.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamship Samaria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

—There were nine deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans, on Monday.

—The Rudolph-Dion billiard match is fixed for October 7th, at New York.

—The freight agents' excursion passed eastward from Omaha yesterday afternoon.

—The steamers Queen, City of Dublin and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

—Bernard Doran, who killed policeman McSpean at Omaha, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

—W. P. Packer died yesterday at Williamsport, aged sixty-four. For forty years he was a prominent in the public affairs of Pennsylvania.

—A strict quarantine has been established at New York on all vessels from New Orleans, in consequence of the epidemic of yellow fever at that port.

—The paper mill, with a large stock of paper and valuable machinery, belonging to H. A. Geiz, at Quincy, Ills., was burned on Monday night. Loss $80,000; insured for $7,000.

—A German musician, named William Papendrick, aged thirty, committed suicide in Chicago, Monday night, by taking poison while in a fit of despondency, caused by poverty.

—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., states that some parties there have struck, six hundred feet below the surface, a flow of salt brine, eighty degrees in strength, flowing two barrels per minute.

—The new time tables for the main Western railroad lines, now arranging, will go into effect on Monday next. It is generally believed no advance in the tariff for freights will be agreed on before November 1st.

—Rev. Nathaniel Culver, D.D., a widely known Baptist clergyman, died in Chicago on Sunday last. He was the founder of Tremont Temple, Boston, Culver Institute, Richmond, Va., and Chicago Theological Seminary.

—Gen. Webb, of the Common Council Committee of New York, making preparations for the Farragut obsequies, has issued a request to the storekeepers to close and drape the front of their buildings on the day of the funeral.

—Mr. Dooer, of Lafayette, Tenn., while attempting to kill his wife on Saturday last, was shot and mortally wounded by her brother, Andrew Kincaid, aged sixteen. Dooer, after beating his wife, drew a pistol and fired at her, when young Kincaid drew a pistol and shot him through the body.

—A New York party claiming the title to Emma Mine, on the Cottonwood, in Utah, has obtained an injunction from the Court, Chief Justice McKean presiding, restraining the work and shipment of minerals. This mine has been producing for some time twenty-five hundred dollars per day out.

—A meeting of the workingmen of St. Louis, called by the members of the National Executive Committee for Missouri, nominated Erastus Wells as the candidate of the Labor Reform party to represent the First District. The platform of the Labor Congress, held in Cincinnati last August, was adopted.

—The store of R. M. Pratt, leather dealer, Third street, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. The upper part of the building was occupied by Schoettle, paper box manufacturer. Loss $30,000; insured. The adjoining stores of Warner, Kline & Co., John G. Slaks, and Heisberg & Shattuck were damaged by water.

—At Memphis, Monday night, Dr. N. Jourdan, editor of the *Correspondent*, an afternoon German paper, fell from the window of his office in the old Postoffice building and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he had sat down on the window sill to sleep. Dr. Jourdan came from St. Louis, where he was connected with the press.

—The funeral of the late Dr. G. H. Hay took place at Chicago yesterday afternoon. Services were held at the Church of Unity, where a most eloquent discourse on the virtues of the deceased was preached by Rev. Robert Collyer. There was a large attendance, including many of our leading citizens. His remains were deposited in Graceland Cemetery.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IN order to improve the half tints of photographic pictures, Dr. Bacio allows some red rays to enter the camera with the rays that produce the image. Four holes are made in the fore part of the camera, which are fitted with pieces of glass stained red by a solution of carmine in ammonia. This process is said to greatly improve the pictures, and diminishes by one-third the time necessary for taking the impression.

ACCORDING to a statement recently made by Mr. Forbes in a lecture upon volcanoes, the formation of a new or the reopening of an old volcanic vent is ordinarily accompanied by a terrific explosion which may be heard at immense distances. At the outburst of the volcano of St. Vincent, in 1812, the explosion was heard in South America, 700 miles distant. In 1840, at the eruption of Ararat, masses of rock weighing twenty-five tons were thrown out; and Cotopaxi is said to have hurled a rock weighing 900 tons to a distance of nine miles.

IN Belgium the slag or cinder from blasting furnaces is put to use by making into slabs for pavements, curb stones, gutters, posts, pillars, and so forth, and is said, in some forms, to resemble porphyry. American inventors have found many uses to which this refuse may be put, and thereby have done good service to proprietors of furnaces, upon whose hands it once was useless rubbish. There seems to be no good reason why we should not make use of the Belgian process, now the slag to cool slowly, draw it off into moulds, and make of it building material, mantels, and what not. It is said to be susceptible of a brilliant polish, and to be exceedingly beautiful.

IN the reports of the work carried on by the medical departments of the Privy Council for 1869, Dr. Purden Sanderson gives the result of a series of microscopic investigations, commenced with the view of making direct studies of the intimate nature and natural history of the contagia. Mr. Simon, under whose influence the work of the medical department is carried on, reports that in fact it shows "

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, 24TH DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 25TH DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

REGISTER this day.

BONDS at Frank fort, 94½.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 32.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113½@113⅝.

FRIDAY is the last day you can register to secure a vote in October.

BE REGISTERED before Saturday else you will be deprived of the privilege of voting at the October election.

IT is a cheering announcement that the cotton crop of the Southern States will be heavier this year than for any other since 1860. The South is gradually returning to her old condition of prosperity and has a bright future ahead.

THE *Commercial* makes a shabby quasi-editorial defending the demagogues who run the river men's meeting on Saturday for the purpose of advocating Mr Joseph Walton. That meeting was a trick and a very mean one, and the *Commercial* cannot paint it up in any better color.

THE *Post* shakes and trembles in the fear of losing the small hold it has on the affections of the Democracy when the new organ of the party makes its appearance. Its treachery to its own ticket in order to help on the cause of the one-headed "reformers," has materially weakened its influence and opened a wide field for the establishment of a true and enterprising Democratic journal in this end of the State.

WHY does not the *Commercial* haul down from its masthead the name of Richard C. Gray of Allegheny, which it flaunts against his personal wishes as a candidate for the Legislature on the reform ticket? We know Mr. Gray's letter of declination has been in the possession of the reform party executive committee, and yet unable to get any individual willing to take his place, his name is kept on the ticket. Mr. Gray is not a candidate for any office.

POOR CARNAHAN! POOR CARNAHAN! "I was not turned out of office. My commission expired, and after *holding the office for four full terms, I made no effort for reappointment!*" We take the above from poor Carnahan's Mt. Washington speech, as published in yesterday's *Commercial*. Shame! shame! I was a Republican professedly, while I held office, but now that I am compelled to earn my bread by daily labor, my mother who fed me, and clothed me for *"four full terms"* I now denounce as corrupt. Robert, remember thy mother, for thy political days are *few*, and thy memory frail.

"Four Full Terms!"

THE appointment of Senator Morton, of Indiana, as Minister to England in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, promises a solution of the Alabama question. Gov. Morton's views on this subject have always been that the Alabama claims should have a vigorous prosecution. In this he differed from Secretary Fish and agreed more with Senator Sumner. It is asserted that he has accepted the mission only with the understanding that his views of bringing more energy into the Alabama negotiations should be adopted. If this be true, his appointment would imply a change of opinion on the part of President Grant, who heretofore has adopted the views of Secretary Fish.

THE FACT that $65,000 had been sent by New York Free-tenders into our city to secure the election of James H. Hopkins, has aroused the indignation of our community. Groups of men, of every profession and business, could be seen yesterday in almost any part of the city discussing the fact and protesting against it. It has fallen upon true Republicans with a force that shatters all little local fights, and we saw several who have heretofore upheld the Third Party ticket, who assured us that they do not propose to allow New York money to rule Pittsburgh, and they would vote for the regular ticket. We have warned our citizens that the Democracy was using every endeavor to get into power this fall, on account of the apportionment, and that this was no year for a division in the ranks over a local fight.

THERE was held yesterday a meeting of the Coal Exchange, and business of an important nature was transacted—indeed such business as should have come before the meeting of river men on Saturday last had not the personal interests of a politician been unwisely judged to be of much greater importance than the improvement of the Ohio stream. It appears that at Cincinnati there is now being erected a railroad bridge across the Ohio, with a heighth of only seventy-two feet above low-water mark, or which will afford at high-water mark only ten feet for boats to pass under. This is a gross outrage on all river interests, inasmuch as it effectually blocks up the river and will render it almost entirely impassable just at the very time that navigation will be the greatest. Besides it will seriously discommode coal shipments and add largely to the risks run in carrying coal in barges and flats to the lower ports. The bridge at Steubenville has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses sustained by our coal shippers in wrecked fleets, and yet it is by no means an objectionable affair compared to the one now building at Cincinnati will be. The resolutions adopted by the Coal Exchange are wise and sensible, and we urge upon the Secretary of War the pressing necessity of at once interfering in the erection of this new impediment to the navigation of the Ohio river. These coal owners below Cincinnati should speak to their own interests in the premises, as they will be compelled to pay an additional ton of at least two cents per bushel on coal if this bridge shall be erected on the plan its projectors have adopted, for short of that consideration no wise shipper would run the risk of wrecking his fleet by floating under at high water mark. The coalmen here have sounded the alarm, and let others interested below, unite to help prevent this gross and unlawful outrage on navigation.

SHALL OUR COUNTY BE DEMOCRATIC?

When the roll-call of the counties or the State is made shall Allegheny answer from the lips of a Democratic Congressional representative? Do we intend that James H. Hopkins shall be the man to answer? Have our boys lying in soldiers graves all over the South, been advocating a worthless cause? Was the war a failure? Must all the tears that have been shed over empty chairs and desolate hearthstones, be counted hereafter in drops of gall and bitterness? Is the decoration of our hero soldiers graves a farce, and must that anniversary be but the memory of a lost principle?

These questions are for the people of this county to answer. Placing the principles of the Third Party, in their most exaggerated light, do they demand such a sacrifice? Accepting the hypothesis of that party as true in every respect, yet their cry is feeble and their wrongs slight, compared to the disaster of a Democratic triumph. Was every word they utter true, which we most emphatically deny, it is still a question for the people between pocket and principle. Is Allegheny county, the banner county of this State, that rolled up a majority of ten thousand votes for Lincoln, hereafter, for having bartered away her honor and her name, imperilled the State, given to the Democracy a lease for seven years by the apportionment, and sent a Democrat to represent her interests in Congress, for a local fight over taxes, to have her name stricken from the roll of honor and be entered on the records as Democratic!

This is the question and the only question before the people to-day. Let them weigh well their answers. We have not had a State campaign for years, of such importance. The Legislature will apportion our State. If that Legislature is Democratic, we may rest assured there will be such an apportionment made, as will give the State to the Democracy. It is not a question for a single year. We could better afford to risk success for every year for the next seven, than dare to risk the present.

And over what is this danger incurred? The gravest charges that have been made are comprised within the reduction of taxes and official fees. Bearing in mind that the resolutions of the Republican Convention cover both of these points, we assert unhesitatingly, that if they did not, this is no hour nor time to divide the party. Every year of our lives we have the opportunity to raise these questions without endangering the future of the State. At the worst we could but place it under Democratic rule for one year. At the present, should disaster follow the effort, seven years of Democracy and Democratic misrule are before our eyes. So that we assert and challenge denial, that better, far better, we should labor for a single year, under the inconveniences even of all the corruption with which our Republican party has been wilfully, maliciously and improperly anathematized, than commit such a wrong to the State and nation as to endanger it over a local fight.

These were men, not many years ago, who shouldered their rifles, and turned their backs on the dear idols of their own homes, on their wives and little children, never to see them more. These men went forth for God and liberty. By their deaths, they made our nation free. When they died, we hold their memories as priceless. Will you sell their memories to-day to James H. Hopkins for one-half mill of tax. This is all. We challenge contradiction. Where it has been asserted differently, and a greater estimate of millage made, the error has been corrected, and our county tax acknowledged to be the same now as it has been for five years past. True, it has been argued that the taxable valuation of property has been increased, and that the millage should therefore be reduced. We emphatically pronounce the argument as illogical and unsound. But we propose to ask our friends to regard it as sound for one moment. The whole amount of reduction claimed is two mills. This, then, is the price offered for the memory of our dead soldiers, whose graves we yearly strew with flowers. Upon the hypothesis that our taxes could be reduced two mills, we are asked to imperil the State for the next seven years. We are asked to risk the honor of our country for two mills on the dollar. This is the bulk of their grievances, but even if their claim was true, even if the taxes could be reduced, even if the "ring" had manipulated the convention, we still assert that there is not one man on the Republican ticket, that will not better serve the principles of the Republican party, than will a Democrat. That there is not one man on the legislative ticket who will not guard the apportionment of the State from falling under Democratic control.

For the "Reform" ticket, as a ticket, there is not the slightest hope. The Republican vote in this county at its greatest was about twenty-five thousand to a Democratic vote of about fifteen thousand. The Democracy this year will poll their full vote with an eye to the apportionment of the State. The Third Party ticket under these circumstances would have to poll in every ward and township an average of at least one hundred and forty votes. Look around you for yourselves, and make the estimate. You will find the strength of the party with the Republican ticket, and you will see the utter hopelessness of the Third Party polling anything like fifteen thousand votes. But General Negley can look to but part of this county for support. He has no such majority over the Democracy. The Republican party being the stronger by far, as between it and the Third Party, it is for the people to say, if they will send James H. Hopkins to Congress by throwing away their votes on *Frew*.

We have made these plain statements for the sake of our principles. We know how easy it is, for men to be misled by the clamor of reform. We know full well the ingenuity of the Third party arguments. From the hour of the temptation of Eve down to the present moment, bad deeds have been clothed in good words. There is not a crime on the calendar, that man may not wrest an apology for from Holy writ. The Third party springs into existence under the guise of Republicanism. Their argument a one Republican argument. They praise our party, they hallow its words our emblem, they applaud our government. Out of our grand old record, they take their attractive elements, but they fail to tell us, what is a fact, that the life of the party in the State is at stake, under a division in our ranks. They clothe themselves in our principles, maybap honestly, while they seem blind to the fact, that there is a higher, holier, nobler duty for Republicans to perform at this election, than comes under their plea of self interest. On the people of this county will fall the responsibility. They will say whether there is in reality any grievances yet shown by the Third Party strong enough to overcome the National demand for Republican security from Democratic misrule for the next seven years.

LEGISLATION--COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The uncalled for, and unwarranted attack of the *Commercial* upon Mr. Lambert has induced that gentleman to prepare a table with reference to the charges made by that sheet. It is very true that the *Commercial* after being called to account for its intimations against the honesty of Mr. Lambert, in being one of the "corrupt Court House Ring," took it all back two days afterwards, but it is none the less true that at the outset it did not in any way separate him from its general anathemas against all office holders in the Republican party. We desire to turn the attention of our readers to the report and table of Mr. Lambert. It proves conclusively that the attempt of the *Commercial* is another miserable failure:

The following statement has been prepared for an intelligent understanding of the increase in the ordinary expenses of the county, from the year 1864 to 1869, inclusive, together with a list of Acts of Assembly causing such increase:

No. 1. Act of Assembly, April 23, 1864, increasing pay of jurors in Allegheny and Cambria counties.

No. 2. Act of Assembly, May 5, 1864, increasing the compensation of certain officers in Allegheny county, viz: commissioners, assessors, collectors and supervisors.

No. 3. Act of Assembly, May 7, 1864, increasing salaries of controller, solicitor and clerks to commissioners and controller.

No. 4. Act of Assembly, March 21, 1865, increasing fees of aldermen and justices of the peace.

No. 5. Act of Assembly, April 5, 1866, relative to the service of summons on jurors in Allegheny county and regulating compensation.

6. Act of Assembly, March 16, 1866, increasing compensation of surveyors and road viewers.

7. Act of Assembly, April 11, 1866, in relation to fees of physicians and surgeons in cases of post mortem examination, Allegheny county.

8. Act of Assembly, March 9, 1867, relative to fees of Coroner in Allegheny county.

9. Act of Assembly, April 10, 1867, regulating compensation of assessors, &c., Allegheny county.

10. Act of Assembly, April 15, 1867, relative to purchase of Law Library in Allegheny county.

11. Act of Assembly, April 4, 1868, general registry law, adding to expense of assessors.

There are other acts affecting the expenditures in a limited way, but the above cover the material increase. The effects of these acts appear in the annual reports of the fiscal affairs of the county and the attention of tax payers has been repeatedly called to them.

Departments.	*Jan. 1, '65*	*Jan. 1, '70*	*Increase.*
Jurors	11,637 62	45,485 18	33,847 56
Witnesses and com'n	1,511	8,561 45	7,050 45
Witnesses	1,774 73	3,860 80	2,086 07
Jurors, Quarter Sessions		1,925 00	1,925 00
Supreme Court	513 50	1,068 62	555 12
Commissioner's office	3,222 08	5,916 17	794 15
Controller's office	3,984 99	4,756 64	811 15
Solicitor's office	750 00	918 85	168 85
Treasurer's office	1,114 13	3,488 98	2,344 97
Commissioners' office	1,459 70	3,117 22	1,567 52
Assessors	2,805 00	9,135 76	6,670 00
Liberty and J. of P.	994 17	2,470 24	1,476 07
Printing, Stationery, &c	2,717 54	6,267 46	3,549 92
Law Library		1,653 15	1,653 15
Court House		7,756 65	7,756 65
Western Pa. Hospital	4,147 79	8,228 21	4,080 42
Poor House	4,134 75	8,765 96	4,631 21
Bridge	450 00	3,501 87	3,132 87
Teachers' Institute		400 00	400 00
			$83,350 27

The expenditures for Work House and Inebriate Asylum, amounting on January 1st, 1870, to $389,019.17, including $150,000 in bonds and $118,000 received from liquor licenses, are made by the Board of Managers of that institution. The funds are collected by the ordinary county machinery, and in accordance with law, are paid to the Board to be disbursed. By special act authority was given to Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison to make and sanction certain improvements in Court House and Jail, and a tax not exceeding two mills was directed to be levied for the purpose. The amount paid on contracts and bills, as detailed in annual report for 1869, was $58,190.99. During the present year to 25th inst., there has been disbursed $59,891.71. The fund realised from two mill levy will reach about $76,000, and the balance of the entire cost will be a charge on the treasury.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1870.

Now it will be remembered that the whole force of the *Commercial's* venom was expended on the assertion that this increase arose from corrupt special legislation.

From January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1870, the increase is $3,350.27. Of this amount $38,647.66 is the increase paid to Jurors. Does the *Commercial* object to this. There is no class of men in the community more poorly paid. This leaves a balance of $45,302.61. The increase of expenditure relative to Assessor arose on the Registry Act. This act is recognized as most judicious and is a general State law. *No special legislation in it.* This increase amounts to $6,670 38 reducing the increase to $38,632 23. We desire to turn our readers to the further fact that $30,062 66 of this increase arises from the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Western Penitentiary, Roads and Bridges. Now does the *Commercial* undertake to say that Henry Lambert is an honest man, and yet cavil over this expense. It is simply absurd. This amount has been paid for public purposes, and not one dollar of the whole amount has been expended, through what the *Commercial* terms special legislation.

This reduces the increase to $18,569,57. We have thus far not ventured on any ground not thoroughly tenable. We challenge the *Commercial* either to contradict our figures, or our argument that every dollar thus far expended, has been wisely and properly paid out, without the slightest corruption, and under the dictates of common humanity and justice.

But we have a margin of $18,569 57. We assert that on the rapid growth of our population, on the natural increase of 83,855 inhabitants, that an increase of only $18,000 in six years is truly wonderful, and an evidence of strict economy and honesty. But it is even less than $18,579 57. A part of that increase arises from witnesses receiving $1 00 now where before they got but 50 cents. This is not special legislation, and reduces the amount $2,066 07. Jury Commissioners get $1,683 20, not special legislation. Supreme Court, not special legislation, $535 12. Teachers' Institute $400—not special legislation—making a further reduction of $4,084 79, and leaving $14,585 08 of an increase since the first day of January, A. D., 1865, with an increase of population of 83,855 people. But we go still further. Of that increase $3,350 92 is for printing and stationery, required in part under the Registry law. This is not what the *Commercial* means by special legislation, and reduces the amount to $10,985 16. This is our reply to the *Commercial*, and we challenge contradiction.

[We have received at least twenty communications on this same subject, and had resolved to not print any. The one below, coming from a gentleman who has always moved and done business in the same circle Mr. Moorhead has, we feel it a duty to give space to.—ED.]

EXPRESS GAZETTE: While Mr. Moorhead was the continued recipient of Republican favors, there was no more strenuous opponent of division in our ranks than he. He worked well for unity, and was sustained in Congress so long as he desired the office. But now that his higher aspirations have received a check, he finds himself *no longer a party man*, and, pause, he is hand and glove with the same hands, who are endeavoring to break what they could not bend to their own selfish ends.

There are perhaps in every community some fellows of the baser sort, who bellow loudly about our duties as patriots, while all the while they are merely trying to worm themselves into positions which will yield them money. That sort are not expected to attain to any great elevation, and the people shake them off unceremoniously so soon as they find them out. Among the higher order of political aspirants, however, the public have a right to expect firm political convictions, and a sense of honor that will never permit them to throw the weight of their influence against those who labored with them for great patriotic purposes; even though they themselves failed to reach some position of honor or profit which they sought.

If a man's patriotism be pure, his position in the party will remain just as steadfast under personal disappointment as at any other time. If we, who neither seek nor expect to hold office, continue unremittingly to battle for the cause, why should not he, who has repeatedly had the pledge of our confidence, in the official positions to which we have elevated him? But if no principle of honor nor patriotism prove strong enough to hold him to his place, then, at least, a sense of gratitude to us, who labored and voted for him, should prevent him from giving countenance to the banded disorganizers, who are trying to throw us into the hands of the enemy.

A REPUBLICAN ALL THE TIME.

LETTER OF THE HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY TO THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1870,

Joseph S Dilworth. Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican County Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR: It is time for those who really mean the success of the Republican party and the general good of the Government and country to interpose and unite to prevent the deminution of the party strength, check the gratification of personal animosities and reconcile the fatal dissentions which are considered by Gen. Grant as "intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democrats and give the Democrats control." These differences can only be advantageous to our common enemy and the insidious Democrat who, through disappointed ambition and resentment for defeated hopes, rejoice in the worst effects of division hypocrisy and political treachery.

The Republican party, with the friends of General Grant's administration, have been held forth in the most odious and contemptible terms by the rebel-and sham Democracy that a brief review of the grand achievements of the party and the present administration may be wisely appreciated, and induce the honest supporters to close up the lines and insure another victory in October. I will be brief and present only important facts for your thoughtful consideration, and my argument. The Republican party was organized to resist the cruel and irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom—oppression and the inspirations of Christianity—between equality and caste, created by the wisdom and moral courage of the anti-slavery wing of the old Whig party it was continued with success by the soldiers of the Union army. For four years—a long period of time in summing up the historical events of the nation, the Republican party and the Union Republican army journeyed through the "valley and shadow of death." After sacrifices in human life that covered the fair bosom of our land with graves—draping almost every fireside with the emblems of mourning, and involving the expenditure of millions, God's work was accomplished and a permanent peace secured.

Born of the necessities of the nation at a time when the barriers of the law were broken down and when treason held high carnival in the President's Mansion and Departments of State, most nobly has the party met the exigencies of the times faithfully—fearlessly and successfully did it grapple with every responsibility, conquering armies,—and invincible navies were organized while the Treasury—depleted by treason—was replenished with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world. I cannot better illustrate my purpose than by moving along in the order of the grand march of our civilization, grouping together in simple adjustment the wonderful results achieved by the Union party.

The cause of the Southern slaveocracy with that of Northern democracy were sealed with hopeless despair and defeat when the Proclamation of Emancipation became a law, closely following peace, justice, equality and Protection were accorded to the weak and humble—thenceforth the principles contained in the declaration of independence became a living reality.

The rebellious States have been reorganized on a sound basis of equal rights.

Amnesty declared and political disabilities removed from thousands who took an active part in the rebellion.

Wise and liberal provisions were enacted to provide a support for the widows and orphans of the soldier and sailor who died in defence of the laws. The survivors granted bounties and pensions.

The Republican party broke the shackles from four millions of poor blacks who were used as chattles, and bade them look up to their Creator and assert the intelligence he had given them and become worthy citizens.

The National honor and credit have been maintained with the most scrupulous integrity and good faith.

The ninety millions of debt contracted by President Buchanan's administration, with the expenses of the war have been reduced at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per day during the month of August, reaching the sum of one hundred and seventy millions since the 4th of March, 1869.

The burdens of the people in taxation have been equalized and lessened one hundred millions during the past eighteen months; total, 228 millions since the war.

The currency of the country has been appreciated sixty millions in favor of the people.

The revenues of the Government have been increased by honesty and efficiency eighty-eight millions compared with the same period of President Johnson's administration.

A National banking system inaugurated, which has sustained the credit of the Government, secured the capital of the private citizen, and contributed prosperity to the commerce of the country.

The opportunity to decrease the National debt with its interest has been afforded by a Funding bill enlarging the borrowing power of the Treasury Department.

The Indian question has been determined by legislation in the interests of humanity and economy.

Although a large force will be required for a long time to preserve the lives and property of the settlers on the plains, the regular army has been placed on a peace footing at a saving of nearly five millions.

The tariff on tea coffee and other necessaries of life have been reduced 27 millions during the last session, and I hope before the close of the next, tea and coffee may be free to all at the cost of production.

Foreign emigration—which has added so largely to our population—wealth, and progress, has been accelerated and fostered by the homestead and other beneficent laws.

Our present railway system is another evidence of National prosperity emanating from Republican rule. For while bearing the burdens of the war 22,200 miles of additional transportation and advancement were built. At the same time increasing the military power of the government equal to the force of 100,000 disciplined troops—and adding to the permanent wealth of the country twenty-five thousand millions or about 12½ per cent in ten (10) years.

Through the instrumentality of these new avenues of civilization, the columns of emigrants have been led away from over-crowded cities to subdue the wilderness, and prepare the primitive forests and prairies for the happy abode of unborn millions. They have opened and furnished a market for the rich and exhaustless products of the mines, saw mills, factories and farms. They have maintained an undivided continent aiding the organization and easy control of the new States, consummating the mightiest energies of skill and enterprise. Finally the value of our railroads equals the sum total of the national debt.

I have dwelt upon this particular subject at length, to disprove the denunciations of the Democratic press and its allies.

It is also proper to state in this connection that while the Democratic party affirms its opposition to every measure of progress connected with national development and in aid of the construction of lines of communication by which the untraveled wilderness is made to contribute to the advance of civilization. Land grants had their origin with Mr. Douglas. The most numerous land grants ever made during one session were made during the Thirty-fifth (*Democratic*) Congress. In 1862 and '64 the Democratic members, with scarce an exception, voted for the Northern and Union Pacific Railroad bills. And during the first and second sessions of the Forty-second Congress, the majority, sustaining every railroad bill, was obtained on the Democratic side of the House. While some of the Democratic members opposed land grants, they proposed to appropriate three thousand millions of dollars to pay rebel citizens of the South for the property taken to sustain the armies in the field.

The actual money revenue of the Government has been increased exactly in proportion to the extension of the railroads, and every 100,000 tons of railroad iron made in the United States give employment to thirteen thousand three hundred men for one year, who will consume on an average $11,632.50 of American products, giving the National Treasury $30,000 more.

It has been the policy of the Republican party to protect American industry by a revenue and protective tariff on foreign imports, and had it not been for the vigorous efforts of the Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, the duty would have been removed from coal and no appropriation made for the upper Ohio River. The appropriations made in the interest of navigation and commerce emanated from Republican majorities.

The Republican party has been tested by the nation in war and in peace, in trials and in triumphs, in adversity and in prosperity, remaining all the while steadfast in loyalty, firm in principle, and true to the claims of American citizens. No man conceived the mighty influences it has exerted; no man measured the combined achievements it has attained; no man predicted the glorious history it has written on the unbroken columns of the Union. And now when the fields of its battles have yielded golden harvests, shall the priceless victories of the party that have bestowed honor and fame upon every member of it be destroyed by faction prejudice and partisan croaking?

Shall the control of the Government with a representation of the interests of the Commonwealth be surrendered to the party that has stood on the wrong side of every national issue, a party who refuses to be just—a party who refuses to accept an ordinary axiomatic truth as the dispensation of Providence in the declaration that all men shall be free and equal before the law.

A party who refuses to be guided by intelligence, National honor or the instincts of humanity—a party which refuses to protect the industry of the mechanic, wool grower and ship builder.

A party who refused to reorganize the disloyal States on the basis of equal rights and justice.

A party that has continued an unabated hostility to the Republican party from the beginning of the war to the present day.

A party who refuses to accept or respect the Constitutional Amendments, including the Thirteenth.

A serious contemplation of the disastrous results that will certainly follow another Democratic rule should paralyze discord and jealousies and at the same time unite our Republican brethren.

I desire to say a few words concerning the two candidates for Congress. The one had no words of sympathy for the soldier, or simple expressions of faith, hope or gratitude that would have cheered the hearts of the nation in those dark days when it shook to the centre under the blows of the rebellion. In his prayers never joined the people in their faith in God that the right might triumph. He has never applauded by a single word of patriotism the devotion and fortitude of the soldiers of the Union armies. Are not these crimes for which this generation has no pardon, or the memory of man forgetfulness?

He asks you to forget the conflicts and sacrifices of the past nine years by saying that it is no use to "waste time in battering against established facts;" also seeks to deceive you in stating "that there is no issue on the tariff question in this State," when the Congressional Record shows that the majority of the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania voted with the Free Traders.

The other gentleman presents himself, however, as a Republican, offering to bring sweet venison for the blessings of an office. Surely true Republicans will answer him in the language of old Isaac: "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Yours truly, JAS. S. NEGLEY.

POLITICS IN KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, Sept. 22, 1870.

We have had one of the fiercest and bitterest contests I ever knew for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this State. We have but one. Hon. Sidney Clark, who has served three successive terms, was the candidate of one wing of the Republican party, and Judge Lowe, who is said to be an able and upright man, was supported by the opponents of Clark. The Convention was held in Topeka a few days ago, when Judge Lowe was found to have a decided majority of the delegates, and was of course nominated, which in this State is tantamount to an election. It was a battle between the people and a ring of politicians who have too long controlled affairs here; and all good men whom I have met are rejoiced at the result. The battle of reform was fought *inside* of the party, not outside of it, as some of your people are attempting to do.

In Kansas there are not enough of Democrats to make a wholesome outside pressure; and under such circumstances the dominant party is very likely to become corrupt; but our people have shown that it is quite possible to purify their party without breaking it up

Governor Harvey, an honest, plain, but really talented farmer, is again nominated. There was some opposition to him, but it did not amount to much. Politically Kansas has entered upon a new and better era.

I made an excursion last week, with a small but pleasant party, to Denver and the mountains, over the new Kansas Pacific Railway, which has been pushed forward from Sheridan with such marvelous rapidity. It is one of the best of roads, 637 miles long from Kansas City to Denver. I shall have more to say about that country another time. J. C.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

[From the Freibeits Freund.]

That which we said on a former occasion, that the Reform party, with its hangers on, assuredly would never reach the goal of office holding, but would instead merely direct votes to the Democratic party, appears at last to be distinctly acknowledged by the "Reformers" themselves. For this reason they have of late taken refuge in the desperate expedient of a partial fusion of the Democratic and Reform tickets. This expedient is indeed the last hopeless endeavor to extract some small material gain from an undertaking which has miscarried in general. The Democrats are to adopt Walton, candidate of the Reformers, for the Legislature, while the Reformers in return adopt Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Shameless and unparalleled as this trick is, it still has, we believe, its good side. It must fully open the eyes of every truth-loving and faithful believer in Republican party principles, to the true intentions of the so-called Reform party. It shows distinctly that the intentions of that party were, not such as would assist in correcting existing abuses in the art and manner of office holding in the Republican party, but the very lowest and most selfish. It has offered to every thinking being the most complete evidence that the Reform party had no other designs than the election, by any, even the most depraved means, of its candidates, or at least one of them. This corrupt party clique proclaims even yet its devotion to the principles of the Republican party. And, nevertheless, the Reformers have already deliberately bargained with the leaders of the Democratic party, and have played their trifling game of treason before all eyes. Already the organs of both parties, the *Commercial* and the *Post*, work into each others hands in order to prepare for the united effort in the forthcoming autumn elections. But they will miss their mark. German Republicans of Allegheny county, stand faithfully by your old flag and do not permit yourselves to be blinded by the false representations of a little ring, which, guided by selfish motives, is seeking to rend our party in pieces, so that it may fish among the debris and ruins of our party organization.

GERMAN surgeons complain of the illtimed zeal of some missionaries who visit all the hospitals and distribute tracts among the wounded, pointing to their probable death, and calling on them to repent their sins. They say it is imminently necessary to keep the wounded in good spirits, if a speedy cure is to be brought about. Orders have been given in consequence not to admit such injudicious persons to the sick rooms.

TOUCHING and amusing hospital stories connected with the war begin to be current. For instance, a Prussian and a Frenchman find themselves opposite to each other; both fire, and both are wounded. Presently they find themselves in adjoining beds in an ambulance. The Frenchman was of Lorraine, and spoke a little German. Of course, talking soon commenced, and in an hour so they were fast friends, and began planning the most amicable arrangements for—"after the war." "Ah!" said the German, "if you knew what a fine grocery I have at Lidelberg! If you do not promise to come and spend a month with me when the campaign is over, I shall not believe in your friendship." "No, no," was the reply, "that cannot be till you have tasted the nice little Moselle wine that we make at home."

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy,	Sherry Wine.
Old Otard Brandy,	Port Wine.

PINCT, CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.

Madeira Wine,	Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine,	Muscatel Wine,

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Moore & Sons', Younger's, Campbell's, Allsopp's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression. *The system needs rousing and strengthening;* not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is ready given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but make the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

If the idea that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no smoke in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to pull in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker clenses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 years in same Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

AT 18½c. ALL THE BEST MAKES
New Style Delaines.

At 18½c. Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 6¾c., good Dark Calicos.
At 8¾c., Fast Col'd Dark Calicos—a bargain.
At 8¾c. Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 37½c., Mens' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Mens' White Dress Shirts.
At $2.50, All-Wool Square Shawls, worth $4.
At $3, All-Wool Double Shawls, worth $8.

Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
AND
FEATHERS.
VELVETEENS.
Blankets and Quilts,
TABLE LINENS & SHEETINGS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOOD
BELL & M
NO. 21 FIFT
New Goods!!
33 PER
UNDER LAST Y
Shawls, Plaids,
BLANKETS, FLANNEL
se13

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
se13:d30

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CABINET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RUL

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au28mwfsu

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 27, 1870.

The money market is easy at 6@5 per cent., and the supply excessive. Sterling exchange, 9@9¼. Gold higher and steady, and opened at 113¾, rose to 113¾, and closed at 113⅝@113⅞. Borrowing rates 1-32@⅛. Clearances, $45,000,000.

Governments are very firm, and 5@6 per cent. higher. Coupons, 1881, 119@119¼; 5-20's, '62, 113@113¾; do, '64, 113@113¾; do, '65, 113¾@114; do, new, '67, 113¾@113¾; do, '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40's, 109¾@110; Currency 6's, 119@119¼.

State securities are quiet. Missouri, 90; old Tennessee, 82; new, do., 69¾; old Virginia, 66; new do., 63; old North Carolina, 36; new do., 29½.

Stocks dull: Canton, 62; Cumberland Coal, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 5¾; preferred, 11¾; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells & Fargo, 98¾; American, 84; United States, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 91¾; New York Central, 93; do scrip, 87¾; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 43; Marion, 10¾; pref., 19¾; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 118; Pittsburgh, 85; Northwestern, 82¾; do pref., 86; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 63¾; do pref., 84¾; Wabash, 47¾; do pref., 74; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 35; do pref., 55; Chicago & Alton, 118¾; do pref., 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾; C. C. & I., 79¾; R. & Q., 108; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 134.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $92,363,459; currency, $7,559,101.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, September 27, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	C. P. U. P.	92
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. U. P.	92
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cv. Pacifics	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, September 27, 1870. }

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything particularly new or important. We can report a continued fair demand for most of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate; but it is a rare repotedly noticed, recently, our country trade is improving, as country merchants are taking hold pretty freely, stocking up their fall and winter trade, and the operations in groceries and dry goods continue large. Country merchants have discovered that they can do just as well here as in the east, sometimes better, taking every thing into consideration, that they can avoid expense and save time in buying in Pittsburgh, and the consequence is, particularly in groceries and dry goods, the volume of business is large and steadily increasing every year. Goods are sold on very fine margins, and our merchants are enabled to sell close, from the fact that their sales are large: heretofore Pittsburgh has stuck out for good margins, as our merchants were satisfied to do less business, provided they could make as much money. Now the reverse of this is the case. All the leading houses are ambitious, being anxious to extend and build up a large trade, and, as might be expected, a pretty strong competition has been brought about, and it is in consequence of this competition that margins have been cut down, and it is this that has helped, more than all other causes combined, to increase our trade.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, and while the market is pretty well glutted, there is no declining in prices, we continue to quote at $2@2½ per bbl for fair to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 7½; Pots 7½.

BROOMS—Sales at 35 to 39 cents.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, but common and inferior is dull and neglected. We now quote at 30@32 for prime and 33@35 for choice, in small packages.

BRANS—Sales of new crop at $1.75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues to arrive freely and the market is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged, as but few are in.

CANNON OIL—Is held and unchanged—32½ gals ons in a jobbing way, for standard brands in new barrels.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 15@16 cts., the outside figure for Goshen.

CIDER—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $20 @24, and Calumet Pioneer at $18 per bbl.

CLOVER—Is in good demand and steady.

CORN MEAL—Is selling in small lots, from store, at 60@65 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and lower; we now quote eastern cultivated @ $5@6 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves) at 9@9½ cts.

EGGS—Scarce and there is considerable inquiry; though it is noted by commission men that the demand generally subsides somewhat after they go above 25 cts. We now quote at 26@27.

FEATHERS—Feather at 62@64 per bushel; Pluma 60@65; Grease 60@65 per lb.

FLOUR—Is in fair local demand and steady but unchanged. We continue to quote western flour at $5@5.25 for low grades; $5.50@6 choice Minnesota and Wisconsin spring; Rye flour, dull at $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, but with continued light receipts, prices are not quotably lower. Sales of red at $1.30@1.39 for fair to good and choice would probably bring $1.35 (being the outside figure for the latter offering. Corn scarce and firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote at 60@61 for sacking, and 62@63 for shelled, in bulk; and 65@66 at store. Oats in good demand and prices unchanged; sales at 39@40 cts. Rye—30 sales; 45 bid and in demand. Dealers generally report that they are unable to get enough to fill orders, and need faster, as the great proportion of that offering from the section of country is not in very good condition, being damaged in the shock. A good deal of oats mixed in with it. No. 1 will bring 54@55, and will sell quicker at that than the offer of 53.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported more active, the country trade having opened up considerably within the past week; but while there is no quotable change in it, while the tone is firm, and in many cases prices the market is firm. Crushed Sugar, 12½; A Coffee, 12¾; C Coffee, 12½; Rice, 7@8; Coffee ranges from 24@28 for fair to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses still quoted at 60@65. Syrups are more active.

HAY—Scarce and prices range from Alleghany timothy at $20@21 per ton.

HOMINY—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HONEY—Sales at 20@22 cts.

LARD—Sales of Crescent at $8.25 per bbl and country at $8.15.

LARD OIL—Lard, 1 qrtrs is quoted at $1.10@ 1.15, and No. 2 at 90@95.

MILLFEED—Is dull and prices firm, but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at 16@17 on car; shorts, $1.10@1.20, and middlings at $1.75@1.85. Oil meal is quoted at $36@38 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 from store.

ONIONS—In fair demand but unchanged; sales at $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Scarce, especially so, with some inquiry in the market in from. Sweet potatoes are in good supply and may be quoted at $5.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The noticeable feature in pork is a slight decline in mess quotations, we quote Shoulders at 12½@13; Hams, 15@16; sides 17½; clear sides, 16½; breakfast bacon, 18; plain sugar cured hams, 18@; canvassed hams, 19@20; canvassed shoulders, 14@15; dried beef, 14@15; pickled hams in tcs, 17@18; half bbls., and 16@17 in buckets, and Pure Lard 13@14.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 60@65 cents per pair for the coops.

RAGS—General supply.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.30@1.35 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy seed is reported as falling, and while the market is dull prices are unchanged. $2@2.25. Flaxseed is demand at $2.15.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, September 27, 1870. }

The oil market was again quiet to-day the sales being light, and at the close the feeling, particularly in refined, was weaker, under the influence of the advices from the east. It is a noticeable feature of the market that notwithstanding there has been an almost entire absence of speculation all season, operations generally are very cautious, are not disposed to operate very largely either for present or future delivery, and as has been the case all this year, sales mean oil, not differences, and this accounts for the fact that while the sales are comparatively small, as compared with last year, our shipments are much larger.

CRUDE

Sales in lots of 1,000 bbls September at 10¾@ 10¾; 1,000 at 11, considered a ¼ above the market; 1,000 November at 10; 3,000 seller all year at 9¾; 1,000 buyer all year at 10¾; also 2,000 bbls spot, on lower creek, at $3.50 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged. Sale 2,000 bbls each November and December at 22½ spot or September 20¼@20½; October 20; November 25, December 24¾; buyer all year 26¾.

REFINED CRUDE.

E. D. Goodwin 146, account J. B Barbour; Tack Bro 1,277, account O. S Goldrick; F. A Bates 975, account D C Herbst; Vista 0 @ 226, account O S Goldrick; Waring, King & Co. 148, account T Hackett; Fisher Bro 168, account J. W Young; Fairview O W 653, account C. A & H.R. Ralston & W 225, account Parker & T. Scar O W. 286, account Fisher Bro; Union Refining Co 650, account Barbour; Brilliant O W 225, account Lockhart F & Co; Vista O W 154, account O C & A RR. Total 6,456 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and lower, with sales of 2,250 bales middling uplands at 19½c. Flour opened firm but closed dull and declined 5@10c; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine $4.80@5.00, extra $5.20@5.30, choice $5.35@5.85, white wheat extra $5.75@6.25, Ohio $5.25@6.25, and St. Louis $5.30@8.00. Rye Flour dull at $4.10 cash. Corn Meal dull. Wheat dull, holders anxious to sell and 1@2c lower; old No. 2 spring $1.10@1.15; No. 1 spring do $1.20@1.22; new No. 2 spring $1.27@1.28; latter sold at close; winter red and amber $1.31@1.35; white $1.48 Barley dull and unchanged; sales of 2800 bush Canada West at 90c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; sales of 44,000 bush mixed at 58@59c; yellow 91½@92c, delivered at 90@91c; for western 88@89c; for Ohio. Hay steady. Hops dull but unchanged. Coffee steady and in moderate demand. Sugar—Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice dull and nominal. Petroleum dull; crude 12½@13c, refined 26½c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Whiskey quiet and unchanged, with sales of 400 bbls at 88@89c. Pork; sales of 1,000 bbls at $24.50@24.60 for mess, $21.50@22.50 for prime. Beef quiet. Lard quiet; sales 400 tcs. Fierce beef quiet at $20@28. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Hams in pickle 19@20c. Middlings quiet. Lard steady and in moderate demand, with sales of 350 tierces steam at 14½@ 15¼c, kettle rendered 15@15½c. Turpentine 49½c.

Latest.—Flour dull, drooping and 5c lower on common. Wheat do; No 1 spring at $1.25 @1.27, winter red amber at $1.33@1.36. Rye quiet and nominal. Oats dull and drooping; Ohio at 53@55c. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed 58@59c. Petroleum—Demand good at full prices. Pork dull and nominal, at $24.00@ 25.50. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon do. Lard dull but unchanged; prime steam at 15¾@15¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales middlings at 19c. Flour quiet and weak; sales family at $5.35@6. Wheat dull but unchanged, sales red at $1.34@1.36. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm, with good demand fair and prices advanced; sales at 20@ 21c. Cheese; demand fair at 13½@14c. Clover-seed; there is a speculative demand and prices are higher, $10 was offered and $11 asked. Pork dull but holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales at $24.75@25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull, but holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales at 11¾@12c, asking ¼c higher. Bacon quiet and weak; small sales at 15@15½c. Hogs dull and have declined, 8@8½c, gross. Whiskey dull and unsettled, 86@88c asked. Gold 113¾. Exchange fair.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings only at 18½c. Flour; there is only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat; demand good at full prices: No. 2 red winter $1.16@1.16¾, No. 1 red do. $1.20@1.23, No. 2 white $1.29@1, No. 1 do $1.35. Corn; demand fair and market firm at 63@65c for mixed; 70c, choice yellow. Oats; demand fair and market firm; sales at 40@43c. Barley; sales grades firm at 80@85c@$1.15@1. Rye dull and prices are nominal; sales at 65 @70c. Whisky 90c. Hemp bagging unchanged. Provisions dull and only a limited jobbing demand. Mess pork $25.00. Bacon shoulders 13¾@13½c; clear rib do. 15¾@16¾c. Lard quiet at 15@15¾c. Cattle unchanged at $2.00@4.00. Hogs steady at 8@9c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined 1@1½c; $1.06@1.06¼ for No. 2 spring; this afternoon steady and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed 1@1¼c lower at 49c. Oats —No. 2 easier at 30¼@30½c. Rye declined 2c, closing at 65c for No. 1, 72c for No. 2. Barley dull and declined 5c; 98c for No. 2. Mess pork 22c. Lard 15@15¼c. Dry salted shoulders 11¼@11½c; rough sides 13½@13¾c. Freights fairly active.

Hogs quiet at $3@3.50. Cattle dull at $3.12@ 7.50.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c, with No 2 white Wabash at $1.44; No. 3 $1.35; amber Michigan $1.42½; No. 1 amber Illinois $1.36½; No 2, $1.37. No 1 red Wabash $1.37½; No 2, $1.34½; No 3, $1.08; amber Indiana $1.37. Corn and oats dull and nominal. Rye dull; white at 62c; No 2, 65½c; new 55c; yellow 71c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c, with No 1 at 34½c; No 2, 29½c; Michigan 34c. Cotton steady and in moderate demand at $5.50. Freights dull.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $4.75@5.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 56@56½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand. Mess pork dull at $24.50. Lard dull and a shade lower at 15¾@ 16c. Whisky 88@89c. Petroleum quiet at 16½c; refined 28½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats 47@48c for white. Corn firm; yellow at $1.05 for yellow; 93@96c for dried. Rye firm and demand fair at 80@90c. Pork dull and drooping at $27.50. Bacon unchanged. Lard in moderate demand. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89@92c.

Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 27.—Beef Cattle—receipts 4 decy; 1 extra, good; 2 of fair to good, and common and ordinary lots sold at ½c. decline. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 15,000; common to medium declined 5c, per head; 2 extra, in lots, 6c. Hogs; receipts, 1,500; extra, $4@4.50. Calves, $5@12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1.32; No. 2 white $1.25. Corn No. 1 white 72c. Oats dull and nominal. Petroleum firm; crude $4.30; refined 22½@23c; buyer October 23@ 23½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Cotton dull at 15½c; receipts 318 bales; exports 256 bales. Flour steady. Corn—new $1.00. Corn 60@65c. Oats 50@55c. Hay $18@20. Bran $19. Lard 12@13c. Pork $23. Bacon: shoulders 14c; sides 18½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton dull and unsettled, with sales 55 bales middling at 18½@18¾c; receipts 715 bales; stock 13,115 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Market steady, with only a moderate demand for staple goods suited to the season.

REPORTED BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 27.—For east: McHenry & Hood; 12 bbls whisky. H W Beaumont; 25 do do, Schmidt & Priday; 10 tcs lard, 100 bbls flour. Watt, Lang & Co; 5 pkgs mdse. S Heinsheimer; 2 bbls alcohol. H F Schwartz; 3 cars staves, W Hastings; 20 bbls candles, 10 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Co; 11 bbls whiskey, J & H Rinard; 97 oil bbls, National Ref Co; 30 tcs grease, F Schorr & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 2 cars wheat, J W Bumgardner; 200 bbls flour, S Lindsey, Jr & Co; 16 tcs lard, J W & J Jenkinson; 10 do do, Pretzfeld Bro; 25 bx candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J Aeon Weber; 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls 1 oil, W L Jones; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car bulk shoulders, J M Parker; 25 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 198 bbls hides, G M Hoffstott; 25 bbls whisky, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Littell & Mechling; 2 cars grain, Mellon, Mc & Hood; 167 sks grain, Smith & Harper; 30 sks wheat, 20 do corn, J S Lagotte & Co; 18 sks oats, H B Floyd & Co; 27 do do, 2 do corn, W H Hagan; 15 sks wheat, E & R; 220 hides, S Harbaugh & Co; 15 tcs lard, F Seiler & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 27.—3 bbls alcohol, Hostettler & S; 10 tcs same, Reos Owens; 120 bbls flour, Watt & Love; 17 tcs lard, J & D grease, G A Kelly; 1 car ice, J C Stewart; 360 ice meat, E H Myers; 20 bbls sugar, McCrodden & Co; 6 do do, Dilworth & Co; 2 do do, Watt & Co; 16 do do, Hamilton & W 22, account Parker & T. Scar O W. 286, account Fisher Bro; Union Refining Co 650, account Barbour; Brilliant O W 225, account Lockhart F & Co; Vista O W 154, account O C & A RR. Total 6,456 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and lower, with sales of 2,250 bales middling uplands at 19½c. Flour opened firm but closed dull and declined 5@10c; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine $4.80@5.00, extra $5.20@5.30, choice $5.35@5.85, white wheat extra $5.75@6.25, Ohio $5.25@6.25, and St. Louis $5.30@8.00. Rye Flour dull at $4.10 cash. Corn Meal dull. Wheat dull, holders anxious to sell and 1@2c lower; old No. 2 spring $1.10@1.15; No. 1 spring do $1.20@1.22; new No. 2 spring $1.27@1.28; latter sold at close; winter red and amber $1.31@1.35; white $1.48 Barley dull and unchanged; sales of 2800 bush mixed at 88@89c; yellow 91½@92c, delivered at 90@91c; for western 88@89c; for Ohio. Hay steady. Hops dull but unchanged. Coffee steady and in moderate demand. Sugar—Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice dull and nominal. Petroleum dull; crude 12½@13c, refined 26½c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Whiskey quiet and unchanged, with sales of 400 bbls at 88@89c. Pork; sales of 1,000 bbls at $24.50@24.60 for mess, $21.50@22.50 for prime. Beef quiet. Lard quiet; sales 400 tcs. Fierce beef quiet at $20@28. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Hams in pickle 19@20c. Middlings quiet. Lard steady and in moderate demand, with sales of 350 tierces steam at 14½@ 15¼c, kettle rendered 15@15½c. Turpentine 49½c.

Latest.—Flour dull, drooping and 5c lower on common. Wheat do; No 1 spring at $1.25 @1.27, winter red amber at $1.33@1.36. Rye quiet and nominal. Oats dull and drooping; Ohio at 53@55c. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed 58@59c. Petroleum—Demand good at full prices. Pork dull and nominal, at $24.00@ 25.50. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon do. Lard dull but unchanged; prime steam at 15¾@15¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales middlings at 19c. Flour quiet and weak; sales family at $5.35@6. Wheat dull but unchanged, sales red at $1.34@1.36. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm, with good demand fair and prices advanced; sales at 20@ 21c. Cheese; demand fair at 13½@14c. Clover-seed; there is a speculative demand and prices are higher, $10 was offered and $11 asked. Pork dull but holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales at $24.75@25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull, but holders are unwilling to make concessions; sales at 11¾@12c, asking ¼c higher. Bacon quiet and weak; small sales at 15@15½c. Hogs dull and have declined, 8@8½c, gross. Whiskey dull and unsettled, 86@88c asked. Gold 113¾. Exchange fair.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings only at 18½c. Flour; there is only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat; demand good at full prices: No. 2 red winter $1.16@1.16¾, No. 1 red do. $1.20@1.23, No. 2 white $1.29@1, No. 1 do $1.35. Corn; demand fair and market firm at 63@65c for mixed; 70c, choice yellow. Oats; demand fair and market firm; sales at 40@43c. Barley; sales grades firm at 80@85c@$1.15@1. Rye dull and prices are nominal; sales at 65 @70c. Whisky 90c. Hemp bagging unchanged. Provisions dull and only a limited jobbing demand. Mess pork $25.00. Bacon shoulders 13¾@13½c; clear rib do. 15¾@16¾c. Lard quiet at 15@15¾c. Cattle unchanged at $2.00@4.00. Hogs steady at 8@9c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined 1@1½c; $1.06@1.06¼ for No. 2 spring; this afternoon steady and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed 1@1¼c lower at 49c. Oats —No. 2 easier at 30¼@30½c. Rye declined 2c, closing at 65c for No. 1, 72c for No. 2. Barley dull and declined 5c; 98c for No. 2. Mess pork 22c. Lard 15@15¼c. Dry salted shoulders 11¼@11½c; rough sides 13½@13¾c. Freights fairly active.

Hogs quiet at $3@3.50. Cattle dull at $3.12@ 7.50.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c, with No 2 white Wabash at $1.44; No. 3 $1.35; amber Michigan $1.42½; No. 1 amber Illinois $1.36½; No 2, $1.37. No 1 red Wabash $1.37½; No 2, $1.34½; No 3, $1.08; amber Indiana $1.37. Corn and oats dull and nominal. Rye dull; white at 62c; No 2, 65½c; new 55c; yellow 71c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c, with No 1 at 34½c; No 2, 29½c; Michigan 34c. Cotton steady and in moderate demand at $5.50. Freights dull.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $4.75@5.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 56@56½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand. Mess pork dull at $24.50. Lard dull and a shade lower at 15¾@ 16c. Whisky 88@89c. Petroleum quiet at 16½c; refined 28½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats 47@48c for white. Corn firm; yellow at $1.05 for yellow; 93@96c for dried. Rye firm and demand fair at 80@90c. Pork dull and drooping at $27.50. Bacon unchanged. Lard in moderate demand. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89@92c.

Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 27.—Beef Cattle—receipts 4 decy; 1 extra, good; 2 of fair to good, and common and ordinary lots sold at ½c. decline. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 15,000; common to medium declined 5c, per head; 2 extra, in lots, 6c. Hogs; receipts, 1,500; extra, $4@4.50. Calves, $5@12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1.32; No. 2 white $1.25. Corn No. 1 white 72c. Oats dull and nominal. Petroleum firm; crude $4.30; refined 22½@23c; buyer October 23@ 23½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Cotton dull at 15½c; receipts 318 bales; exports 256 bales. Flour steady. Corn—new $1.00. Corn 60@65c. Oats 50@55c. Hay $18@20. Bran $19. Lard 12@13c. Pork $23. Bacon: shoulders 14c; sides 18½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton dull and nnsettled, with sales 55 bales middling at 18½@18¾c; receipts 715 bales; stock 13,115 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Market steady, with only a moderate demand for staple goods suited to the season.

REPORTED BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 27.—For east: McHenry & Hood; 12 bbls whisky. H W Beaumont; 25 do do, Schmidt & Priday; 10 tcs lard, 100 bbls flour. Watt, Lang & Co; 5 pkgs mdse. S Heinsheimer; 2 bbls alcohol. H F Schwartz; 3 cars staves, W Hastings; 20 bbls candles, 10 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Co; 11 bbls whiskey, J & H Rinard; 97 oil bbls, National Ref Co; 30 tcs grease, F Seiler & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 2 cars wheat, J W Bumgardner; 200 bbls flour, S Lindsey, Jr & Co; 16 tcs lard, J W & J Jenkinson; 10 do do, Pretzfeld Bro; 25 bx candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J Aeon Weber; 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls 1 oil, W L Jones; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car bulk shoulders, J M Parker; 25 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 198 bbls hides, G M Hoffstott; 25 bbls whisky, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Littell & Mechling; 2 cars grain, Mellon, Mc & Hood; 167 sks grain, Smith & Harper; 30 sks wheat, 20 do corn, J S Lagotte & Co; 18 sks oats, H B Floyd & Co; 27 do do, 2 do corn, W H Hagan; 15 sks wheat, E & R; 220 hides, S Harbaugh & Co; 15 tcs lard, F Seiler & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 27.—3 bbls alcohol, Hostettler & S; 10 tcs same, Reos Owens; 120 bbls flour, Watt & Love; 17 tcs lard, J & D grease, G A Kelly; 1 car ice, J C Stewart; 360 ice meat, E H Myers; 20 bbls sugar, McCrodden & Co; 6 do do, Dilworth & Co; 2 do do, Watt & Co; 16 do do, Hamilton & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, Pretzfeld Bro; 25 bx candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J Aeon Weber; 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls 1 oil, W L Jones; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car bulk shoulders, J M Parker; 25 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 198 bbls hides, G M Hoffstott; 25 bbls whisky, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Littell & Mechling; 2 cars grain, Mellon, Mc & Hood; 167 sks grain, Smith & Harper; 30 sks wheat, 20 do corn, J S Lagotte & Co; 18 sks oats, H B Floyd & Co; 27 do do, 2 do corn, W H Hagan; 15 sks wheat, E & R; 220 hides, S Harbaugh & Co; 15 tcs lard, F Seiler & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 27.—3 bbls alcohol, Hostettler & S; 10 tcs same, Reos Owens; 120 bbls flour, Watt & Love; 17 tcs lard, J & D grease, G A Kelly; 1 car ice, J C Stewart; 360 ice meat, E H Myers; 20 bbls sugar, McCrodden & Co; 6 do do, Dilworth & Co; 2 do do, Watt & Co; 16 do do, Hamilton & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, Pretzfeld Bro; 25 bx candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J Aeon Weber; 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls 1 oil, W L Jones; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car bulk shoulders, J M Parker; 25 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 198 bbls hides, G M Hoffstott; 25 bbls whisky, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Littell & Mechling; 2 cars grain, Mellon, Mc & Hood; 167 sks grain, Smith & Harper; 30 sks wheat, 20 do corn, J S Lagotte & Co; 18 sks oats, H B Floyd & Co; 27 do do, 2 do corn, W H Hagan; 15 sks wheat, E & R; 220 hides, S Harbaugh & Co; 15 tcs lard, F Seiler & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 17¼ inches in the channel. Still threatens rain through the day but invariably clears up in the evening, and the prospects for a rise are just about as remote as ever.

The Petrolia and Brill, both low water boats, continue to make regular trips to Brownsville and Geneva while the Belle is unable to go above lock No. 4.

The Kate Putnam and Lorena are still loading at Portland for New Orleans. Business must be slow there.

The Collier and barges have gone into retirement at St. Louis.

Capt. Robt. Phillips of the Chieftan is in command, temporarily, of the Petrolia.

Capt. F. Y. Ratchlor has gone to look after the Edinburg recently sunk.

—A gentleman of Cincinnati has received the following letter from General Weitzel, in reply to one making inquiries about the probable time of opening the Louisville canal:

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of yesterday, I have to say that the canal will be opened as soon as the present low water season it at an end, whether the work of enlargement is completed or not.

If, when this time arrives, a few days work only are necessary to complete the work, I will request the Directors of the canal to pass everything through at night and keep the canal closed during the day.

To enable them to do this, I have contracted for the construction of the guard gates at the head of the canal, and they are now in course of construction.

—There are now at Wheeling 3 steam boat hulls lying in the river waiting for their machinery, which is being built at engine houses in that city. Hobbs, Taylor & Co. will commence to-day putting the engines on the steamer launched a few weeks since from the ship yard of Wilson, Dunlevy & Co. The boat is designed for the Louisville trade.

—The Shreveport *Southwestern*, says: Some of the boats made an effort to put the freight on cattle to living prices, but we believe it failed, and $3 per head for the full grown article and $1.50 for year lings were the ruling rates. When there is so much tonnage in the trade and so little business, it is difficult to bring up prices after they once get down.

—The bar above Shawneetown, which has been for so long a period hid from view, is again becoming visible, and the packets approach it as warily as one game cock does another, anticipatory of a tussle The bar has materially changed its position, being several hundred yards lower down than last season.

—Thos. Alvey, clerk with B. C. Levy, steamboat agent of Louisville, was very seriously injured Saturday afternoon, by a collision between a Portland avenue street car and the Nashville freight train, which occured at the crossing on Portland avenue.

—We understand that the steamer Natrona, lying at the St. Louis docks, is in the hands of the Sheriff, and will probably be sold in a few days.

—Capt. C. Muhleman is commanding the W. F. Curtis in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade.

—The towboat Bengal Tiger is off the Le Clair ways. She has gone after her barge.

—The Science will enter the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOWER Mississippi.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT AND RIVER LANDINGS.—The new and splendid steamer THIRTEENTH ERA... J. H. KOUNS, Master, Will leave for the above ports direct on SATURDAY, Sept. 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M. se27

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer MESSENGER.....Capt. ——, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports direct, on first rise of water. For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. CHRISTY & CO., se7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, sailing between regular dates from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, COR. WOOD ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, EVENING CLASSES OPEN OCTOBER 4TH. TERMS—Mechanical Drawing, $3 per month. Freehand do do. do. Apply at School Rooms. se26-tf HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1209 and 1209 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. Rates, $600 per annum. French Lectures, Boarding and Day Pupils, will close on MONDAY, September 12th. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAM De HERMILLY, Principal. jel3-tf-TTSS

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS. R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Family Flour.
3 Star Red Brand, A No. 1, Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
Pearl Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
ap24 1y

C. B. ARNSTHAL.....C. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON, Virginia and Louisville *Tobacco Agency*, SEGARS

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, 72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh. my21 tf

T. T. T. Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Hardens and whitens the Teeth!
It Sweetens and purifies the Breath!
Prevents and counteracts Decay!
Causes and Permits Artificial Teeth!
Is a proper article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Manufactured by A. K. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. jel3-TTSS

DREKA, Importer and Retail Dealer in FINE STATIONERY, WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING. MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for price list. 1033 CHESTN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. B. **Seeley**, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 97 Fifth avenue.

Notice.

Our readers of the First and parts of the Second wards, Allegheny, will be served with their papers hereafter by Mr. Hawkins, a very worthy and energetic man. Mr. H. will use his utmost endeavors to get his subscribers their papers early and more regular than they have heretofore been given. Parties wishing the GAZETTE can have it left by leaving their orders at this office, or at his residence, No. 2 Robinson street. We hope our friends will assist Mr. H. in extending his already large list of subscribers.

The streets of Allegheny generally were never in a cleaner condition than at present.

Patrick Kelley allowed his love for liquor to overcome his discretion yesterday. He paid Deputy Mayor Nichols four dollars.

Joseph Lionel yesterday struck Ekhart Fathum on the cheek and made the fat lamb for which Alderman Bolster will make him hum as soon as he can be arrested.

Jno. Brown discovered yesterday that it was against the law to get drunk and seek repose in the gutter. The information, given by Deputy Mayor Nicholls, cost him four dollars.

Thirty Days.—Brown Dawson, who but recently returned to the city from the Work House where he received a sentence for sixty days, was returned to that institution yesterday for thirty days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Christopher Freund does not enjoy living in daily fear of his late friend George Hahman, and to relieve himself of the annoyance has caused Alderman Bolster to issue a warrant for the arrest of George, upon an information for arrest of the peace.

Assault and Battery.—Frank Hartman made information before Justice Heisel, of East Pittsburgh, yesterday, charging Benjamin Thomas with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck and knocked him down. A warrant was issued.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 139 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	71
Allegheny National Bank	68

Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh.—The Vigilance Committee, and all Republican voters favorable to the election of the regular Republican ticket, are requested to meet at the Franklin street School House, Friday evening, to make arrangements for a thorough canvass of the ward and other business.

Lost.—On the Ward, if you have Oyver tried only of the cigars manufactured by Megraw, at No. 45 Ninth street, you there at once purchase a supply, and then enjoy the delicious luxury of a smoke, perfect in all that can make a cigar, and at prices low as they are lightful. Megraw has everything in the tobacco trade on hand at 45 Ninth street.

Sixty Days.—Pat. Shea, a notorious individual, was arrested Monday evening for disorderly conduct, and yesterday morning, in default of payment of a fine of one hundred dollars he was committed to the Work house for sixty days. The Mayor informed Pat that if he came before the city again he would give him the full extent of the law, as he knew him to be a thief.

Personal.—The fraternal feeling existing between Andrew and August Gimbel was illustrated yesterday in personal encounter between them, wherein Andrew cruelly abused his relative and threatened to kill him whenever a convenient opportunity was had. Alderman Bolster has therefore called in to make peace in the family, and has issued his warrant accordingly.

The elegant Guesswacce which attracted so much attention at the recent Fair come from the Keystone Pottery of Messrs. Kier & Co. The delicate ornamental specimens of Parian stone ware there received from all who examined it, was but a repetition of the praise it has every where been accorded as being far superior to the Keystone in the market. Call at the warehouse, 321 Liberty street, and look at the stock.

Stole the Fruit.—Yesterday morning a resident on that vine-clad hill, Troy, discerned a young man among his vines industriously disposing of the luscious grapes, with which they were loaded. The Troyan "went for" the young man and caught him. The young man visited Alderman Reuter's office where they succeeded in compromising matters, the young man paying for the grapes and settling the costs of prosecution.

"Tin Pot."—Peter Cruder, one of the most faithful and efficient police officers on the force, has recently been sorely troubled by the denizens of "Tin Pot" alley, and he attributes the difficulty to the numerous drinking houses. Yesterday he made information before the Mayor charging Pat. Gavin, Mrs. Gavin and Margaret Lally with keeping disorderly houses. Warrants were issued and the accused arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Personal.

Hon. Wilson McCandless is expected home to-day from Williamsport, where he has been holding a session of the United States Court. He will hold Court in this city to-morrow.

Mayor Callow returned yesterday from a brief visit to Cleveland.

W. C. Hall, the artist, is home from the mountains with his portfolio filled with sketches.

Committed for Trial.

Yesterday the case of George W. Wilson, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money, came up before United States Commissioner Gamble. The fellow had been arrested and spent the previous evening in the Allegheny lock-up. Mayor Callow, however, had no further jurisdiction in the matter, and Wilson was accordingly turned over to Deputy Commissioner. The hearing resulted in Wilson being committed for trial. He said he had been returned from California and had left his friends here, all of them residing in New York State.

Amusements.

Opera House.—Mr. Barrett was greeted with a large and fashionable audience last night, which was his second appearance as Fun-Fan in "True as Steel," a thrilling drama translated from the French expressly for Mr. Barrett. It will be presented again this evening.

Academy.—The attractions at the Academy of Music are still numerous and of the first class.

Varieties.—The "Four Blondes" continue to be the chief attraction at this place of amusement.

Sixth Ward Night School.

The Night School in the Sixth ward has, so far, been more largely attended than ever before. The directors provided at the outset for three teachers, the usual number, but on Monday evening the attendance was one hundred and forty-five—more than could be accommodated in the three rooms. A fourth room for the teachers. This necessitated a special meeting of the directors, which was held last evening, and an additional teacher—Miss Lizzie A. Wilson—engaged. Another room will be opened this evening, and all the larger female pupils will be put under Miss Wallace's charge.

A Countryman Robbed.

Patrick Lappen, a countryman, residing on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, was in the city on Monday, and Monday night he visited a house in "Tin Pot" alley, kept by Alice Hall, and while there was robbed of $85. He reported the fact to the police, but was unable to find the house in which he stopped. He gave a description of the woman who robbed him, however, and from that locality the officers had no difficulty in deciding upon Alice. She was arrested and Lappen identified her at once. She denied the charges, but evaded to pay Lappen $35 if he would drop the matter, which proposition was accepted, and Lappen left for home with $50 instead of $85. He will be wiser the next time he visits the city.

St. Joseph's Fair.

Last evening a large crowd congregated in Lafayette Hall. As usual the attractions at this fair are of unusual occurrence. The magnificent articles on exhibition at this hall are truly grand, and reflect great credit on the managers. The furniture, such as cottage cots, parlor cots, and tea sets exceed in the finest we have ever seen. It is worth three times the price of admission to see these beautiful works of art. The voting, as usual, was lively. The vote stood last evening as follows: on the bride, Julia McGee, total vote 1,100; on the watch, Wilson 5 ahead; on the harness, Dick still ahead; on the silver set, Gen. Negley ahead; on the commencement of the Bridge, F. Waters 10 ahead; and on the child's carriage, baby Ward still ahead. The fair will close on Saturday evening.

Handsomely Refitted.

Amid the general renovation of the Allegheny City Building, special care seems to have been bestowed upon the Mayors office which needed it badly enough. Under the old arrangement the Mayor had no private office. By the present, he has one of the most handsome affairs of that kind in the country. The room in the rear formerly occupied by the Register has been rearranged for the Mayor and Chief of Police, and is now fitted up with new furniture, chairs and desks. In fact, nothing has been removed, the walls papered and varnished, and the floor covered with a fine Brussels carpet,—the latter being an investment by the Mayor.

The public office in front has been subdivided with a neat railing. Behind this a recess has been made and desks occupy about half the space—the remainder being set aside for the prisoner while having a hearing. All the desks which come up before the Mayor hereafter will be disposed of in this room. The front portion of this room is reserved as a sort of lobby for spectators.

The change in this room is much more elegant and satisfactory than the old, and for convenience of the office has been materially benefited by the refitting.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.—In the case of Gangwer vs. Lydick & Alexander, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $166.60.

Gibson vs. Schild, reported yesterday, verdict for the defendant.

The first case taken up was that of Wells-kind vs. the borough of South Pittsburgh, action to recover damages for injuries received by falling through a board walk in said borough trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

85. Palmer vs. Campbell.
86. Ridge vs. Fass.
88. Seller vs. Snodgrass.
114. Hickey & Sons vs. Humphries.
116. Bally vs. Lowe.
117. Snodgrass et ux vs. Arthurs.
118. Marshall, use, vs. Boggus.
119. Burlbaugh vs. Bailey.
121. Meyer vs. McCloy.
122. Brown vs. Pennock et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.—William Burke vs. John Snyder, action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $302 20.

J. G. Henshman vs. Christ Kahlman's administrator, sci. fa. sur mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,365 94.

Levi Edmundson vs. executors of John McElheny, sci. fa. sur judgment bond. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $500 25.

Same vs. administrator of John Weld, sci. fa. sur, judgment bond. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $309 75.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

101 Tustin & McKee vs. Reed.
42 Hensel & Hirsh vs. Good.
337 Smith vs. Collins.
248 Bongers vs. Becket.
249 Same vs. Brown.
179 Samuel A. Long
181 Christ Geib.
182 George Egler.
122 Wm. Bechtold.
171 Rosens tiang.
215 Hugh Calabire.
207 Fetcher & Myers.
274 Christopher Zug et al.
240 John Little, Jr.
241 Same vs. Same.
296 Com. vs. Louis Hafnagle.
267 " Pat Doyle.
268 " John Reilly.
269 " Jesse Lehan, et al.
260 " Geo. Brown.
262 " George E. Kesateins.
284 " J. C. Smith.
265 " Geo. Seymour.
249 " Charles Hendricks.
175 " Geo. Meister.
176 " Charles Steine.
170 " Richard Allen, et al.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

301 Com. vs. Rush Stanton.
327 " Mollie Brooks.
303 " Jacob Brubb.
304 " Edward Ward.
305 " Susan Jackson.
306 " Joseph Brown.
308 " Wm. Price.
309 " Mary Ann M'Shane.
310 " Henry Pollard & Gamble.
311 " Frank Patterson.
312 " Wm. M'Clane, et al.
313 " Harry Hartzel.
314 " Maria Harriot.

THOSE LOCKED CASES.

"An Old Member" Complains—The New Plan Criticised—A Remedy to Prevent Stealing Suggested.

Our Mercantile Library has grown to the proportions of a great public institution, and as such it becomes important that its rules should be so framed as to invite, in the most persuasive manner, all persons with intellectual tastes, to join in its membership. But recently a harsh rule, requiring the books to be kept under lock and key, and only to be doled out on formal application at the Librarian's desk, has seriously curtailed the liberty which formerly allowed all to examine at their leisure and select at will, either for present use in the hall or for reading at home, after entry at the desk. Against this rule several persons have protested through the GAZETTE.

In addition to the reasons already given against it, I beg leave to offer one which, to my mind, has much weight. The Library ought to be made, if possible, a social resort for all who have an hour or two of the day or evening that they can call their own. The abundance of knowledge which is garnered in its shelves, ought to be so invitingly thrown open to them, that no possible excuse should be left for such as neglect to avail themselves of its treasures.

The directors may say that the newspapers and magazines are open to all, and therefore there is no force in this reason. But there are many who seek knowledge which cannot be obtained from these sources; and they look around longingly towards the crowded shelves, but say nothing—the cautiousness of their desire being checked by their timidity. This shyness of the true student is very general, and it cannot be gotten rid of, I might to be aided as much as possible by the removal of all barriers.

By the present arrangement, our beautiful hall, which has been so amply supplied with luxurious chairs for the comfort of its members, is, after all, only the seat of a huge *circulating library*, where they come fluttering through its spacious length of over a hundred feet, to the librarian's desk; to return a book; to call for another; and to clatter again over that long vista, and depart;—the chairs, meanwhile, which ought to be filled with readers, and would be, if the book cases were left locked, remain standing in vacant rows, that would delight the eye of a drill sergeant by their straightness, but that are now a source of constant unhappiness to each well-wisher of the Library.

This ought not to be. The prime object of the library should be the spread of useful knowledge. Make it so attractive that the members shall desire to stay within its walls; and let us see at all times from fifty to a hundred of them occupying the chairs and reading the *books*—instead of only two or three lounging around the marble tables, inattentively looking over the magazines.

As for the excuse that dishonest members steal the books from the open cases; let the librarian's desk be placed near the main entrance, where he can see them when they are going out, rather than at the point furthest removed, as it is now; then let every suspected person be watched, as is the rule everywhere else—but do not insult the honest and blameless, and make him pay the penalty of another's transgression.

By pursuing such a course as this, all the old members will be retained, and their favorable influence over their young friends will procure many new names to be enrolled, not to other use, because it is impossible, under the present rule, to feel that home comfort which is needed, and which only can exist where no lock or debtor is from the free use of our intellectual treasures.

AN OLD MEMBER.

Republican Meeting at Penn Station, Westmoreland County.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held on Monday evening at Penn Station, Westmoreland county.

The meeting was organized by calling John S. Gibbs, Esq., to the chair and electing the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Penn brass band was present and enlivened the proceedings with excellent music.

John S. Robb, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting at length on the issues of the campaign, which he did with eloquence, clearness and force.

The next speaker was Robert G. Atkinson, of this city, who made an able, earnest effort and elaborately finished up the Democracy upon the financial question, claiming and with convincing logic proving the necessity and wisdom of continuing the Republican party in power, interspersing his telling speech with the most amusing anecdotes which elicited hearty laughter. Mr. Atkinson, although but quite a young man, held his audience in close attention for one hour, closing with loud cheers for "tariff Andy."

H. H. McCormick, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was then loudly called for, and made a short, pithy speech on the tariff question, closing with an appeal for the perpetuation of the Republican party in power.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for "tariff Andy" and the whole Republican ticket.

H.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following additional Vigilance Committees have been handed in for publication:

TENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Wm. H. M'Cleary.	Conrad Zigler.
Wm. J. Friday.	Gust. Zacharias.
H. D. Scott.	Chas. Dickson.
Josiah Ells.	Jas. Dripps.
David Beck.	Wm. Cameron.
David Wilson.	Mathew M'Candless.
Geo. S train.	Chas. Beck.
Henry Coates.	Robt. M'Clelland.
Thos. Graham.	Fullerton Hughes.
Wm. Taylor.	David Jones.
Adam Rauh.	Philip M'Guire.
Robt. Graham.	Matzias G. Brown.
Joseph Dripps.	John Garey.
John Duncan.	Chas. Pickering.
Jas. Wilson.	Theo. Sheaffer.
John Graham.	Richard Dean.
J. S. Pickle.	John W. M'Greggor.
Jno. W. Taylor.	John Megown.
Arthur Carr.	Chas. Franke.
Henry Lippert.	Jas. T. Sutton.
Julius Richter.	Anthony Meyer.
Wesley G. Moore.	Robt. Johnson.
Jas. F. Marshall.	David Thompson.
John Wright.	W. Thompson.
Chas. Hall.	Chas. M'Nesh.
Wm. Mulvey.	Robt. Giles.

JOHN H. JONES, Chairman.

The above committee will meet at the office of John H. Jones, Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock. P. M., for the purpose of organization.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY—ADDITIONAL.

JOHN ROSS, Chairman.

Moses Borland.	Thomas Welsh.
Robert Pitcairn.	John M. Buck.
J. A. Beares.	W. C. Mackey.
Thomas Hays.	Charles Beckett.
Jacob H. Miller.	Andrew Clark.
William Dawson.	John S Edgar.
David Barker.	George Van Gordon.
William Ralston.	Simon Small.
Andrew Hartung.	Robert Knox, Jr.,
Wm. H. Brown.	Arch'd Marshall.
David Cornelius.	

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

William Elahavhan.	Peter Cool.
James McHafley.	James Hamilton.
Martin Burns.	Henry Resek.
Richard McDonough.	R. J. Thomas.
Wm. J. Caughey.	John Heath.
Capt. D. E. Adams.	John E. Kennedy.
Henry Kesler.	John E. Parke.
S. S. D. Thompson.	Abe. Patterson.
Alex. Patterson.	Sam. Dean, Jr.,
Christ. Jeckel.	Wm. Speer.
Sam. Davis.	James Montooth.
Capt. James Wilkins.	Patrick Speer.
Isaac Stewart.	John Wardy.
Henry Faulus.	Col. John Small.
Wm. Heagy.	John Donaldson.
Wm. Meath.	Wm. H. Neal.
Wm. J. Freeborn.	Thos. M'Skimmer.
Capt. James Simpson.	John Kramer.
	Simeon Bulford.
	James Shanebarg.
	John Volkner.
	R. T. White.
	James Gilleland.
	M. C. Clark.
	William Lee.
	Capt. James Rough.

G. J. PARKIN, Chairman.

R. T. WHITE, Secretary.

BELLEVUE BOROUGH.

COL. JOHN SNODGRASS, Chairman.

G. W. Smith.	March Hunnings.
Andrew Bayne.	C. Frey.
James J. East.	A. R. Hamilton.
Edw'd S. Lightner.	Charles Wnake.
W. H. Witherell.	John Morris.
David Miller.	J. D. France.
E. Gleason.	H. L. Butler.
O. L. Wilkins.	Richard Straw.
Hugh Forrester.	Capt. W. A. Rodgers.
John Gregg.	

The above Committee will meet at the School House, Saturday, October 1, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

John Stevenson.	John Dickson.
John B. McFarland.	James Bowers.
Henry Swift.	John Shaffer.
John A. Paul.	Wm. B. McKee.
John S. McKelvy.	Dunham Hamilton.
James Denison.	David Gilmore.
Wm. Swisshelm.	James Woodwell, Jr.,
Jas. S. Kelly.	Fred Eagleson.
John Newmyre.	

This Committee will meet at Henry Swift's office in Wilkinsburg, Friday, September 30. A full turn out is requested.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

EMANUEL SNIVELY, Chairman.

J. A. Stettler.	Joseph Hughey.
Abraham Rathem.	Lawrence Jr ,
Henry Morrow, Jr.,	James S. Stewart,
M. B. Mitchell.	George Morris.

NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Geo. Y. M'Kee, Ch'n.,	John Gregg.
W. H. Clark.	John Howe.
Hugh Wallace.	Lycurgus Logan.
George Hartman.	Joseph Dickson.
Vincent Miller.	Wm. Quinan.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

B. MORGAN, Chair'n.	Robert Boyce.
G. W. Nesbit.	William Patterson.
Levi Edmundson.	Joseph Wright.
Joseph Campbell.	James Ewing.

THE COMMITTEE OF COLORED MEN.

The following is the list of Vigilance Committees appointed by the colored men. Colored voters who want any information will apply to the gentleman of his ward and it will be given.

1st Ward—Wm. Johnson.
2d Ward—Austin B. Loyd.
3d Ward—William Miller.
4th Ward—Franklin Hall.
5th Ward—Alfred Jones.
6th Ward—John E. Russell.
7th Ward—Alfred F. Hawkins.
8th Ward—John Jenkins.
9th Ward—Zac Coleman.
10th Ward—Anderson Roy.
11th Ward—Capt. G. S. Massey, Jr.
12th Ward—Samuel Lindsey.
13th Ward—Barney Mahoney.
14th Ward—George W. Burgett.
15th & 16t Ward—Paris Burley, Jr.
17th Ward—Charles Clark.
18th Ward—George Layton.
19th Ward—Thomas Good.
20th Ward—Paul J. Carson.
21st Ward—Samuel Jackson.
22d Ward—

G. S. WOODSON, President.
D. W. ATWOOD, Secretary.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Vigilance Committee Meeting.

Last evening the Vigilance Committee of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting at their headquarters, Franklin School House. A regular organization was effected by the election of a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Finance Committee.

A resolution was passed requesting the County Committee to appoint a public meeting for that Ward, Tuesday evening, October 4th, 1870.

Another resolution was also passed, directing all voters of the Ward not registered to call upon W. J. Logan, Assessor, at Alderman Imlay's office, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock P. M.

The following Block Committees were appointed:

Of Chatham to Washington, Pennsylvania avenue and Wylie street—Wm. Douglass, A. J. Lee, Peter Speyer, James Bonebrake, Samuel Hamilton, Benjamin Rahlon, William Boston, Roddy McLinneman, Joseph Fritman, C. F. Bauer, N. P. Reed, A. M. Brown, H. H. M'Cormick, David Steen.

From Washington to Congress, Franklin and Fifth avenue—Fred Ditler, John Rebman, Robt. Black, D. L. Fleming.

From Congress to Elm, Franklin and Fifth avenue—John Bourne, Jno. Beesley, Henry Kane, Hugh Y. Boice, Wm. Beggs.

From Elm to Logan, Fifth avenue—Robert W. Patterson, George Atkinson, Jas. Husley, Henry Ziegler, John Dittler.

Elm to Logan, Hazel—Clark and Scott streets—G. P. Morgan, James Mooney, James Onslow, H. B. Lubers, James Williams, Wm. Reed, James Rowrie, Jr., Jacob Zeigler.

Elm to Logan, Hazel and Fifth—Wm. Shore, John D. McFarland, Wm. Anderson, R. R. Bulger, Jos. Zerlander, John Weaver, Alex. Wylie, Wm. Hall.

Elm to Logan, Franklin to Wylie—Charles Jeremy, John T. Stewart, R. Bohn, William Owens, Jr., Chas. Wylie, Chas. Hamilton, James Rogers, A. Wallace, Samuel Cooper, August Saucerp.

Elm to Logan, Franklin and Wylie avenue —A. D. Robb, Jos. Butler, Alex. McCrickert, James McGregor, R. H. McClure.

Logan to Elm, Wylie avenue to Webster—George W. Wilson, John Wallace, Jas. McCallin, Jr., James T. Wray, Richard Williams.

Elm to Washington street, Wylie avenue to Webster—John Lowe, Wm. Floyd, D. Reed, Dr. Foster, Samuel McElhany, Wm. Alexander, John Adley, Peter Anderson.

Washington to Elm and Webster avenue to Faber—Wm. Wier, Thomas Kerr, Luke Chapman, J. G. Wier, James Sterling.

Elm to Logan street, Webster avenue to Bedford—John Barnes, Jackson Kerr, Henry Jones, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. Wilson, James Mahaffey, Thos. McCreery, John Lowry.

The following names were added to the Vigilant Committee:

J. Harvey Robinson,	A. J. Lee,
David Reed,	Wm. Reed,
George Kemp,	Morgan Layton,
John Bourne,	Stewart Craig,
Wm. Shaffer, Jr.,	Wm. Kay,
William Alexander,	Edward Kennedy,
George Atkinson,	George Gillespie,
Jeremiah Gumbert,	Archibald Wallace.

Girard House.

Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.

If von want a clean, tidy homelike hotel, with first-class table fare, stop at the Girard House, corner Isabella and Federal streets, Allegheny.

The Elegant Dining Room of J. B. Youngson, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, is open at all hours of the day, and until midnight. Ladies and gentlemen can have a feast set before them in the most elegant manner, and prepared in a style which could hardly fail to tempt the appetite of the most dainty. Fine Confectionery, delicious fruits, pastry, &c., may be had at Youngson's.

An Exquisite Selection of fine undergarments for Ladies and Misses, just received at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street; trimmings, ribbons, collars, cuffs, netts, jet jewelry, sashes, bows, ties, gloves of all kinds, and a host of novelties for ladies, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street. Strangers coming to the city should call and examine these goods.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 22x28 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

There will be a meeting of the colored voters of the city of Pittsburgh at the Miller street school house, on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Several distinguished speakers will be present to address the meeting. By order.

G. S. WOODSON, President.
D. W. ATWOOD, Secretary.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Sharps Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

The Equinoctial Storms for some reason have failed to come up to time this year. They should pattern after Loeber, who is never behindhand with the most elegant and finest stock of trunks in the city at his warehouse, No. 194 Wood street. Loeber's assortment now on hand is worth a day's travel to see.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

JUDGE GRIER.

Formal Announcement of his Death in the District Court.

At three o'clock yesterday, in the District Court, Judge Hampton on the bench, Robert Woods, Esq., formally announced the death of Hon. R. C. Grier, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Hampton spoke briefly of deceased, who was the first President Judge of the Court over which he now presided, and after a fitting eulogy ordered that a minute of the death of Judge Grier be entered upon the records of the Court.

Thos. McConnell, Esq., James Veech, Esq., and T. M. Marshall, Esq., all made brief addresses.

The following entry was made upon the minutes of the Court:

The death of the Hon. R. C. Grier, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, being announced to the Court by Robt Woods, Esq.

The Court, out of respect for, and in remembrance of the deceased as the first President Judge of this Court, whose decisions therein were a guiding light in the land; as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States who was an honor to his country; and as a scholar, lawyer and Christian, order that a minute of the death of Judge Grier be made on the records of this Court, and that the Court do now adjourn.

A formal meeting of the members of the bar will be held to take action relative to the death of Judge Grier, at nine o'clock this morning.

Who Stole That Roast Pig?

Yesterday afternoon we were given an item by Justice Krehan, which was as follows: Mr. Wm. McKee charged John Walters with larceny, alleging that he stole a whole roast pig, valued at $10. He waived a hearing and gave bail for trial at Court. Our reporter, thinking the whole matter smacked of richness, decided to hunt it up, and after a whole afternoon spent in research he got hold of the following rich story: As every one knows there is a society in Birmingham called the "Knights," the members of which enjoy themselves in the hall in eating and drinking. Now, on Saturday evening, Mr. Koch and Wm. McKee bought a pig several months old, for $10, and resolved to roast and eat it in the Society room, and have a regular good time of it. The several Justices of the South Side were invited to partake of the rich morsel, together with a select few, who were to join in. The time for the roast to be completed came and every one of the epicures smacked his lips, the door of the oven was opened, and horror of horrors! A united cry resounded through the hall which awakened a good many of the steady citizens of the Southside. The cry was "the hog is gone!" The party was not to be cheated, however, and ordered other hogs and ate and ate, until they could eat no more, when t ey went home. Justice Krehan was the first to reach home and going in saw the identical pig lying on his desk. He called the others back and with sighs and curses mixed, each one said he could eat no more as he suffered before leaving. We are assured that some of those who were to have partaken of the pig awake now suddenly in the middle of the night, imagining that they hear a pig squeal such is the effect of the lost banquet on the minds (and stomachs) of the "banqueters." Mr. McKee consulted Walters, with a result, and made the above noted information with the result as stated above. But whether the old wag bought back the pig or not we are not prepared to say. To say roast pig is enough to make some men angry on the Southside.

Fresh game, reed birds, oysters, with all their concomitants, at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day. None used go hungry while Holtzheimer presides over this establishment. Everything that can be found in the edible line will be found at the Continental.

As you pass up Fifth avenue to-day drop in at the Continental. You can get a nice dish of oysters there in a moment's notice.

Save time by dining at the Continental. You will find it much more convenient than going out home. The Continental is on Fifth avenue, just below the postoffice.

Will T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue. WST

GENERALITIES.

A MOSQUITO KILLER has been invented.

MACCATINE, Iowa, has 6,763 inhabitants.

SAVANNAH is to import some English sparrows.

CLARK COUNTY, KY., has now a naked wild man.

DON PIATT is flinging his literary vitriol at Sumner now.

EDWIN FORREST is to play in Raleigh, N. C., during fair week.

A NEW YORK paper thinks the highest circles must be Saturn's rings.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Pa., has 62,886 inhabitants. In 1860 it had 49,041.

$4,300 is the highest salary paid to any Methodist Minister in Cincinnati.

INJUSTICE to sailors—refusing to count the floating population in the census.

LADY MORDAUNT, of divorce renown, is in a private lunatic asylum near London

IN New York there is an Academy of Tonsorial Art for the education of barbers.

HALF church, half Joss house is a recent description of St. Albans, New York.

MORE than two hundred cows have died of cattle disease this season near Knoxville, Tenn.

MISS ALICE CARY is visiting the family of Mr. P. T. Barnum, at Waldemere, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* by the recent enlargement of that paper has added $20,000 a year to his expenses, for white paper alone.

A CHICAGO paper is anxious to find out how whisky can be sold for twenty per cent. below the government tax. It thinks there must be a good deal of money in the secret.

THE Rev. W. S. Keene, pastor of the Baptist Church in Ghent, Ky., last week created much excitement in that village by renouncing his former belief and joining the Christian Church.

MISS ANNE BREWSTER, whose pleasant letters from Rome have so long furnished one of the chief attractions of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, now writes also for the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

WM. H. DAVIS, of Henrico county, Va., stabbed and killed Pinckney S. Cox, of the same county, on the 14th inst. Davis was provoked to the deed by a playful remark from Cox. They had previously been warm friends.

THE *Public Ledger*, the most valuable newspaper published in Philadelphia, has been greatly enlarged, a sign of increasing prosperity, which we are glad to see, although we had thought that journal had long since reached the pinnacle of success.

THE Portsmouth, N. H., *Chronicle*, tells how, on Friday night last, a hundred or more large rats laid siege to the residence of a gentleman living in Kittery, opposite that town, and actually ate through and into the house, and after entirely ransacking it, left in the morning.

As Mrs. Sarah H. Hamilton and her sister, Mrs. Robb, who lives near Midway, Ky., were returning from a visit to Georgetown, in a buggy, on Thursday evening, the horse they were driving became frightened and backed the vehicle over a cliff into a creek, drowning Mrs. Hamilton.

ILLINOIS has completed her census, and shows a total population of 2,567,062, being a gain of 855,028 over the total of 1860, which was 1,711,954. The total population of Illinois in 1850 was only 851,470, so that the State now has three times what she had at that time. Her prosperity is one of the wonders of the age.

CLEVELAND is one of the best growers among the cities. In 1850 she had 17,034, and Detroit and Milwaukee had each a few thousand more; in 1860 Cleveland had 43,417 and was still a few few thousand behind either of the other two cities; in 1870 Cleveland has 93,015, Milwaukee has 71,403, and Detroit has 79,601.

TAYLOR BARLOW, brother of Blythe Barlow, who was hanged in July last for murder of an old man by the name of McClosky, was tried at the Butts (Georgia) Superior Court last week as an accomplice. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder" and recommended him to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

WASHINGTON hopes soon to have a driving park, as W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, has offered to the city for that purpose a fine estate which he owns, on condition that the Federal authorities will declare the adjoining grounds of the old Soldier's Home a public park. The latter grounds are now used as a park, but only by sufferance.

E. C. CROFTON, of Cincinnati, is very indignant, he is a landlord on a large scale and has permitted one of his houses to be used as a house of ill fame. Neighbors remonstrated but he resented the remonstrances as an interference in his private business, and now he has been prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to thirty days in the work house. He thinks things have come to a pretty pass when *gentlemen* are to be sent to the work house, and so do we.

A MAN in New Jersey, named Hotchkiss, thought it would be a good plan to scare the wife of his bosom a little, the other night, so he slipped out of bed, got on the roof and dropped a few bricks down the chimney. Mrs. H. didn't scare worth a cent, but quietly arose, bolted the trap-door, and again sought her peaceful slumbers. The rest of the night was spent by Mr. H. on the ridge-pole, shivering in the cold, and sadly chanting, "Thou art so near and yet so far."

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* accuses Grant of making a joke, as follows: "A tolerably well known lawyer of this city visited Washington recently. He looked up a Congressional friend whom he knew to be acquainted with General Grant, and at once suggested that he should take him to the White House and introduce him. They called at the White House [illegible], and found General Grant disengaged and pleased to receive them. Our friend from San Francisco was introduced and very cordially greeted indeed. 'Anybody from California was always welcome to the House,' the General said. The visitor ventured to remark, 'I know you, General, in California, but that is some time ago. I saw you at Knight's Ferry in the winter of ——.' 'Ah! indeed.' An amused smile flitted over the President's countenance as he said, 'Well, now do you know that I think that, as soon as I get through here, I'll go back to California and keep that ferry again?' 'Indeed!' 'Yes, I really believe I will; for if travel is any way near as good now as it was then, I'll do better there than I would anywhere else. Since I've been here I have never met a Californian that hadn't seen me at Knight's Ferry.'"

MARRIED:

McLAUGHLIN—On Tuesday morning, September 27th, at 11 o'clock, GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAY, aged the late John and Thirza McLaughlin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 32 Chatham street, Pittsburgh, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COULTER—On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, CHARLES McMARCHAND, only son of A. M. and Mary Coulter.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at about 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Susan Clarke, Greensburg, Pa. All friends are requested to attend.

LARIMER—On Monday, September 26 h, Mrs. SADIE LARIMER, wife of J. D. Larimer, aged 23 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the late residence, in Chartiers township, TO-DAY, September 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GAYTON—On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, ELLA M., youngest daughter of Hugh and Mary Gayton, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its parents, No. 14 Gray's alley, Allegheny city, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday morning, September 27, at 4 o'clock, SADIE J., daughter of Robert and Agnes Kennedy, aged 11 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, No. 94 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON—On Sabbath, Sept. 25th, Miss ELIZA M. WILSON, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Henry McCune, No. 178 Chartiers street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Lebanon Church. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 8½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DIED:

Issued by D. W. EVANS, Proprietor of the ONE PRICE JEWELRY STORE.

DEALER in Diamonds, Watches, Silver-ware, Gold Chains, Rich Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Fancy Goods, Bronzes, all of the latest improvements. The following goods may be found in the store, vi